

ARMY NAVY

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WHOLE NUMBER 1051.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

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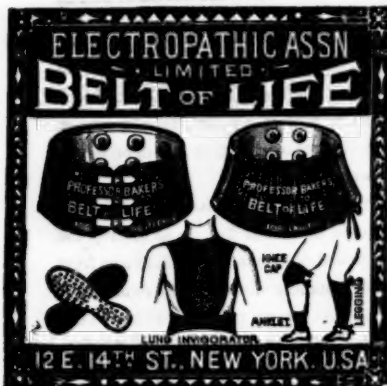
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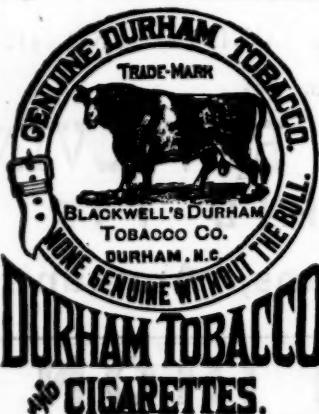
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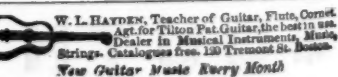
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REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD NAVY.

CAPT. WM. HARWAR PARKER has succeeded in imparting a very pleasant flavor of the salt sea to his breezy narrative entitled "Recollections of a Naval Officer, 1841-1865," just published by Messrs. Scribner and Co. He was a lad of fourteen when he entered the Navy in the year first named, and the chief collection associated with the event in his mind, after a lapse of over forty years, is that of the extreme surprise he felt at being addressed as "Mr." by Commodore Perry, and being recalled to his senses by the sharp "William" of his father, who accompanied him to the New York Navy-yard, which Perry then commanded; while his first ambition was to be able to copy the touch of the cap so jaunty and *debonair* with which a midshipman whom he met in the Commodore's office greeted his father. With Gen. Jackson's cotton bales at New Orleans in mind, he concluded that the hammocks stowed in the nettings were intended for the same defensive purpose, but, fortunately, kept his discovery to himself, and thus escaped the sobriquet of "Cotton-bale Parker." An unlucky invoice of night caps, red, blue, green, etc., made from the remnants of his sisters' dresses and included in his baggage, led to his first introduction to the humors of the light-hearted reefers with whom he was henceforth to make his home, and whose wild dance on the Orlop deck, in which the midshipmen in nightcaps of many colors celebrated their discovery, would in these modern days be classed as "hazing." As it effected a permanent cure of the victim's ear-ache, for which the caps were intended, the hazing in this case was not without its compensation.

From the receiving ship *North Carolina* young Parker was ordered to the *Columbus*, considered at that time so unlucky a ship that it was hard work to keep the men aboard of her until she set sail, which difficulty was increased by the regular appearance of a ghost on the Orlop deck. Two incidents had marked her first passage of the Atlantic; she had "fetched a compass" around a fly speck on the chart which the Commodore took to be a rock; and, secondly, her false keel getting slewed athwart ships, she could neither tack, veer, nor sail. Gen. E. F. Beale, now of Washington, who was a midshipman on the *Columbus*, distinguished himself on the cruise by rescuing a man who fell overboard one dark night at Port Mahon. At Genoa, two midshipmen varied the monotony by fighting a duel, principals and seconds going together in the same carriage to the outskirts of the town and fighting in the street; returning together amicably in the same carriage. It is not strange that the Genoese marvelled at the *costumbre del Pais*, so contrary to their own ideas.

Some parts of the manual in those days would sound very ridiculous now, such as the slow and deliberate order after pointing the guns, "handle your match and lockstring," "cock your lock," "blow your match"—and fire. Of course nobody was to blame if the ship did not choose to remain stationary during these preparations. The exercise of "boarding" and "repelling boarders" was a curiosity, but going into a harbor with a sea breeze and making a "come to" by running in with royals and stun-sails set both sides, taking in everything together and making a flying moor was a sight worth seeing and not an uncommon one. "We used to furl sails from a bowline in twenty-eight seconds." At Rio the men-of-war were numerous and the salutes became so frequent that one of twenty-one guns fired from the lower gun deck did not wake up the midshipmen who were sleeping on the deck directly under.

The prejudice against the small arm drill was so strong among the sailors at that time that during the whole Mexican War they made but little progress in learning even the company drill. They were always ready—too ready—to load and fire—but their awkwardness rendered them about as dangerous to friends as foes. The Army officers nearly died of laughter at seeing the "web feet" drilling in the school of the soldier. The sailors on shore in Mexico were treated by the Army like spoilt children, and made themselves rather free when in their cups with officers, even of high rank, getting quietly drunk and riding about the camp being the least of their pranks.

The officers of the little gunboats used in the Mexican War were very heavy on style, and the amount of hellowing through the longest of speaking trumpets re-

quired to get one of these pompous crafts well under way was something tremendous. One of these gunboats, drawing six feet of water, passed under the stern of the line of battle ship *Ohio* carefully throwing the lead, and our young officer when he stepped from his barge over her port quarter was reminded by the first lieutenant in no very gentle tone that "there was a gangway to that vessel." Commodore Connor, who commanded the Mexican Squadron, is not one of Parker's admirations. "It would have been a most fortunate thing," he says for the Navy, "if Farragut and not Connor had been in command at that time." Connor's arrangements for landing the Army on the main land opposite Sacrificios Island were, however, "simply perfect."

Interspersed with Captain Parker's personal recollections of service and adventure are many interesting statements concerning the early voyages of the Spanish, English and French navigators, to the study of which he devoted himself during four years' duty at the Naval Academy. In the last sixteen of the thirty-three chapters of his volume, which are devoted to his experiences in the Confederate Navy, he gives an interesting narrative of what came under his observation, and drops a hint, now and then, not only as to the mistakes of his confederates, but those of his old comrades of the Federal Navy, against whom he found himself arrayed. Hatteras would not have fallen, he says, if her defenders had learned, as they did later, how little damage the fire of ships does to earthworks; having taken it, a great mistake was made in not following up with the possession of the sounds and the occupation of Roanoke Island. The evacuation of Norfolk, on the night of April 20, 1861, was, as he agrees with everybody else in thinking, "one of the most extraordinary proceedings of the war." His narrative of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* fight, which was the final result of this blunder, has for its principal object to show the important, and not sufficiently recognized, service rendered then by the smaller vessels, of which he commanded one, the *Beaufort*. As to the *Merrimac* going to New York, the prospect of which convulsed the North, and excited such extravagant expectations at the South, Capt. Parker says: "She would have foundered as soon as she got outside of Cape Henry. She was just buoyant enough to float when she had a few days' coal and water on board; a little more would have sent her to the bottom. She could not have gone to Baltimore or Washington without being lightened so much as to have brought her unarmored hull out of water." But the war was the harvest time for fools, and even "an old and distinguished commodore," at Charleston, could seriously suggest this novel method of circumventing the Yankees with their new invention: "Let a boat go out, hook on to a monitor, clap on two or three hundred soldiers, and haul her, by G—d, right into the wharf."

We cannot undertake to follow Captain Parker further in his various experiences, and to quote all the entertaining portion of his volume would be to transcribe it entire. The humorous side of life seems to be always present to him; as when describing a dreary passage on the *Merrimac* before the war he remembers that while the natives of Callao, whither she was bound, imagined her to be steaming along at the rate of some twenty knots an hour, she was actually passed by the *Decatur*, "the ship that Joe Watkins said one morning got under the shade of a huge tree while sailing along the coast of Africa, and did not get out of it, although she had a fair wind, all day."

Although nearly one-half the volume is devoted to the bellum days, there is not an unpleasant word in it, and the readiness with which its author returns to his old love for his former messmates of the Navy, and the pleasant spirit in which he refers to many of them in passing, shows that he is a philosopher, as well, as he unquestionably is, one of the most genial and charming of raconteurs.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of September 1, we gave a synopsis of a recent General Court-martial case in the Department of California, where the prisoner was tried for desertion in violation of the 47th Article of War, and plead in bar of trial, the 103d Article of War, in that more than two years had elapsed before his apprehension.

This plea having been overruled by the Court his

trial was duly proceeded with, and he was convicted and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and two years' imprisonment, but the proceedings, findings and sentence were disapproved by the Department Commander, on the ground that the Court erred in not sustaining the plea "unless proof of an absence or other impediment, excepting the case from the operation of the Article, were exhibited by the prosecution."

In his remarks, the Department Commander cited Davison's Habeas Corpus case in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, where District Judge Choate, who is no longer on the Bench, held that a General Court-martial cannot legally take cognizance of the case of a deserter where more than two years have elapsed since the desertion and prior to the order for the trial, unless such impediment can be shown to have intervened as is indicated in the Article.

Since then it appears that the War Department has informed the Department Commander substantially that his reasons for disapproval are directly opposed to the rulings of Secretary Cameron in 1877, confirmed by each succeeding Secretary of War in support of the old interpretation of the former 83th, now 103d Article of War, that a deserter may be tried without regard to the length of his absence, notwithstanding the limitation clause in said Article.

Attention appears also to have been invited to the fact that the views on this subject found in the digest of the Judge Advocate-General's opinions, prepared by Major Winthrop in 1880, were not only *not* the views of the War Department but were disapproved by the Secretary of War as contrary to the best interest of the Service.

This opinion of the War Department, we venture to say, will meet the almost unanimous concurrence of the Army, in which it has been an axiom that "once a deserter always a deserter," and that desertion, unlike felonious crimes, is a *continuous* offence, which the offender perpetrates every moment of his intentional unlawful absence from his proper station.

It has always been held in the Army, from the adoption of the Articles of War of 1806, where the old 83th Article first appeared, that the clause therein which said the person should not be liable to be tried after two years "unless by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period," was directly intended to exclude from the limitation an unlawful absence of the soldier from his *fixed* post of duty.

Desertion is such a grave crime, and one liable to produce in certain contingencies such direful consequences to a nation, that any attempt to bring it down to the level of petty misdemeanors ought not to be favored. It is also too late in the day to undertake to set aside contemporaneous rulings on this old article.

U. S. District Judge Choate's opinion was directly contrary to that of the U. S. Circuit Court in California in Bogart's case in 1873, and also opposed to the prior rulings of Mr. Justice Blatchford in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

Not being a controlling decision, general courts-martial are therefore not bound to consider it, but may continue to try—as they have done for a hundred years—soldiers charged with the crime of desertion, no matter how long a time may have elapsed between the commencement of the offence and its final termination in the apprehension or surrender of the offender.

EBENEZER SWIFT.

The retirement by reason of age of this week, is that of Bvt. Brig. General Ebenezer Swift, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Medical Purveyor U. S. A., which took place on Monday, October 8, after an active service of thirty-six years. Gen. Swift was born in Massachusetts, and received an appointment from Ohio as Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., on the 30th of August, 1847. Since then his record has been one of faithful and conscientious service in the medical department of the Army. During the war he held the position of colonel and medical director, and rendered conspicuous service in his special Army. He gained the brevet of brigadier general in 1867, for service which often the stentest soldier shrinks from with alarm. In July of that year cholera being prevalent at Fort Harker, Kansas, he voluntarily and cheerfully tendered his professional service, and won a lasting fame in consequence. On the 31st of December, 1876, he attained the grade of lieutenant colonel and assistant medical purveyor, and for some time past has been in charge of the medical purveying depot in New York city.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN S. R. Stafford, of the 15th Infantry, is in New York, on sick leave, under treatment for chronic inflammation of the nose and pharynx and cerebral congestion, resulting from a fall in 1875. His New York address is Room 107, Evening Post Building.

CAPTAIN Henry Wilson, U. S. N., lately commanding the U. S. S. *Lackawanna*, and Comdr. Frederick Pearson, U. S. N., lately commanding the U. S. S. *Wachusett*, arrived in New York, Oct. 5, with Lieut. D. C. Woodrow from the U. S. S. *Lackawanna*, and Lieut. W. H. Driggs from the U. S. S. *Hartford*.

COUNT Moltke on the 18th September celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the office of Chief of the Prussian General Staff. He has been a member of the staff since 1832, or more than half a century.

GEN. THOS. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUT.-COMDR. D. C. Woodrow, U. S. N., was a guest at the Sturtevant House, New York, a few days ago.

COL. T. F. Barr, U. S. A., in New York last week, has returned to Washington and resumed duty at the War Department.

COL. J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from his trip to the Pacific coast.

LIEUT. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined this week at Fort Wayne, Mich., from his visit to New York and vicinity on rifle competition business.

LIEUT. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately of Governor's Island, has arrived at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, and reported to Major Rawles for duty with the Mounted Battery there.

COL. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, is expected under his recent promotion soon to change from Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Adams, R. I., and take command of that post in addition to the command of his regiment.

LIEUT.-COL. John Mendenhall, 4th U. S. Artillery, is expected soon in New York and will be assigned to a post in New England garrisoned by his regiment.

CAPT. H. S. Howe, 17th U. S. Infantry, will spend the winter in the East.

QUARTERMASTER-GEN. S. B. Holabird and Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington early in the week from their trip to New York and David's Island.

CAPTAIN F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery, has formally taken over command of Light Battery A, 2d U. S. Artillery, from Major Rodgers and is preparing it for the return march to Washington Barracks.

THE assignment of General J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., to the command of Fort Monroe, Va., now that it is an assured fact, has given much satisfaction there, previous years of service at the Artillery School having gained him many friends at Old Point Comfort and vicinity.

CAPTAIN F. M. Crandal, 24th U. S. Infantry, lately relieved from recruiting service, will remain East until the latter part of December before proceeding to join his regiment.

LIEUT. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th U. S. Infantry, who joined recently at Fort Wayne, Mich., was accompanied by his fair bride. They received a hearty welcome.

SURGEON W. D. Wolverton, U. S. A., was expected in New York this week from the West, and will probably join at a post in the East.

LIEUT. H. T. Allen, 2d Cavalry, rejoined a few days ago at Fort Keogh, from a pleasant trip to Fort Snelling on rifle competition business.

LIEUT. G. F. Cooke, 15th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Pembina from a trip to St. Paul and Fort Snelling.

MAJOR R. P. Hughes, U. S. A., Inspector on the staff of General Terry, is making the annual inspection of posts in Dakota.

LIEUT. H. H. Benham, 2d U. S. Infantry, son of General Benham, is coming East to spend a leave of absence with his friends in New York and vicinity.

GENERAL Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., has returned to Vancouver Barracks from a trip to Fort Coeur d'Alene, his permanent station.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Mr. Percy Wisner to Miss May Jones, niece of Gen. H. F. Clarke, U. S. A.

GENERAL S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., has been enrolled as a member of the Natural History Society, of Newport, R. I.

CAPT. Henry G. Sharpe, U. S. A., the recently appointed Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., has reported to General Small, in New York City, for a temporary tour of duty to initiate him into the mysteries of the Supply Department, with which he is now connected.

LIEUT. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th Cavalry, and bride have joined the garrison circle at Fort Davis, Texas.

By an exchange of troops, Captain C. L. Cooper, 10th Cavalry, recently promoted, much to the satisfaction of his friends, remains at Fort Davis, Texas.

AN exchange describes Mrs. Greely, the wife of Lieutenant Greely, U. S. A., as a very beautiful woman; tall, well proportioned, and with the complexion of a tea rose.

CAPT. S. H. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., the latter part of this week on a visit to friends to be absent until about the 20th.

Mrs. Mary L. Clendenin, widow of Surgeon Alexander Clendenin, of the war of 1812, died recently in her seventy-fifth year.

LIEUT. T. W. Jones, 10th Cavalry, scored a good second on the rifle team of the Department of Texas, being only four points behind the first man on the team.

CAPTAIN W. E. Van Rood, 5th U. S. Artillery, will, next week, take his battery from Fort Hamilton to Fort Wadsworth, and Captain G. W. Crabb, same regiment, who has been on Staten Island for a year past, will move her battery over to Fort Hamilton.

SURGEON T. A. McParlin, U. S. A., with due formality, took over the charge, on Monday of this week, of the Medical Purveying Depot, New York City, from Col. Ebenezer Swift, U. S. A., who has retired to his home on Staten Island to enjoy a well-earned leisure.

THE Apache *Rocket*, of September 28th, has the following Fort Davis news:

Gen. N. B. Switzer, 8th Cavalry, arrived Wednesday night. Lt. W. Geary, 19th Infantry, who has been at this post several days, left Thursday. Lieut. Fountain, 8th Cavalry, of the Livermore expedition, was in the post a few days this week. Miss Dyer, a niece of Lieut. and Mrs. Beck, who has been spending some weeks with her friends at Fort Davis, left yesterday for the East. Miss Shields, of Chicago, who has been visiting Dr. Gardner's family, left for the East last Monday, much to the regret of her circle of friends in the post. General N. B. Switzer made a thorough inspection of Fort Davis yesterday. The general is an old campaigner, having been a dragoon before the war, and later became a distinguished cavalry man in the Army of the Potomac. He is at present doing duty as Inspector-General of the Department.

LIEUT. W. N. Sage, 5th Infantry, is visiting friends in the East, and will report at Fort Snelling towards the end of the month before going on to Fort Keogh.

CAPTAIN Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, started from New York this week on a tour of inspection of the military posts in the New England States.

LIEUT. A. H. Nave, 7th Cavalry, for some time past at Knoxville, Tennessee, was expected in New York this week to report to Major-General Hancock for examination by a retiring board.

AMONG the marriages announced to take place next week is that of Capt. V. McNally, U. S. A., to Miss Kate Eliot, on Oct. 18.

LIEUT. T. R. Adams, 5th U. S. Artillery, was expected in New York this week from Omaha. Recent transfers take him to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

COLONEL H. R. Mizner, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Porter, Buffalo, early in the week, from his recent visit to New York City.

LIEUT. I. I. Yates, U. S. Navy, of the *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va., is north on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUT. B. F. Rinehart, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, this week. Naval Cadet H. K. White registered at the Merchants.

LIEUT. V. J. Brumback, 2d U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Spokane, Washington Territory, to spend a few weeks' leave East.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL Holabird has received from General Schofield several excellent panoramic views of the military reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUT. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st U. S. Artillery, started from San Francisco this week to join his new battery at Fort Canby, Washington Territory.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Sept. 27, says:

Capt. E. P. Ewers, 5th Inf., Fort Keogh, registered at headquarters yesterday, on his way to Fort Keogh. Mrs. W. L. Clarke has gone to join her husband, Lt. Clarke, 23d Inf., at Fort Bliss, Texas. Gen. Frank Wheaton, Department Commander, left yesterday for Fort Coeur d'Alene, for a short trip. Lt. O. F. Long, Aide-de-Camp, left on Tuesday for Fort Townsend, and returns to-morrow. Lt. A. B. Egbert, 2d Inf., has arrived down from Fort Coeur d'Alene, in charge of military convicts, and returns to his station on Saturday. Lt. E. B. Rheem, 21st Inf., departs this week for the East, on 6 months' leave. He will spend the winter in Europe, in company with Dr. C. L. Heilmann. It is hoped the trip will benefit Lt. Rheem's health materially. Mr. Nat Boyle, son of Major W. H. Boyle, has just recovered from a siege of fever, and is about to start out with Engineer Kingsbury's party on the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Cascades, for a winter tour of duty.

A RECEPTION in honor of Col. J. M. Wilson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wilson, lately visiting at Cleveland, O., was given at the residence of Mr. J. Boardman, in that city, on the evening of Sept. 24. Col. Wilson left Cleveland about a year ago for other scenes of duty, but his many friends there and those of his wife did not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the reception to tender their hearty greetings.

LIEUT. J. W. Wilkinson, 7th U. S. Cavalry, was a visitor to Minneapolis a few days ago, stopping at the Nicollet Hotel.

AMONG recent guests at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, were Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. C. B. Schofield, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

GEN. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., late of New York, has settled down to his new duties at Omaha, a city familiar to him from old associations. Gen. Thos. Wilson, U. S. A., accompanied by his chief clerk, Mr. Bonsal, have started for San Antonio.

CAPT. Charles Ingalls, U. S. A., and bride are visiting in New York prior to going to Utah, where the captain's duties call him.

LIEUT. J. R. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, expected to leave Fort Preble, Me., the latter part of this week to spend the winter, on leave.

CHAPLAIN G. D. Crocker, U. S. A., now on leave, is expected to rejoin at Fort Sully, Dak., early in November.

DR. James O. Merrill, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week from the Department of Dakota and reported to Gen. Hancock for a post in the Eastern Department.

LIEUT. C. L. Steele, 18th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago.

LIEUT. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, from Cambridge, Mass., where his wife died recently.

THE Tom Green *Enterprise*, of September 22, says: "Capt. Kelley, Lieut. Hunt and Dr. S. M. Finlay, left Fort Concho on Wednesday for North Concho to go into summer camp, accompanied by Troop E, 10th Cavalry."

SURGEON J. B. Gibson, U. S. A., late of Washington Barracks, D. C., was expected at St. Augustine, Fla., this week to take charge of the Medical Department at St. Francis Barracks.

LIEUT. W. F. Hancock, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Schuyler, a recent graduate, sat upon his first General Court-martial Monday of this week.

CAPT. C. A. Woodruff, 2d U. S. Artillery, is visiting friends in the East and will return to Newport Barracks, Ky., towards the end of the month.

CAPT. Wallace F. Randolph, 5th U. S. Artillery, started from Fort Hamilton early in the week to be absent about a fortnight, leaving his light battery in temporary charge of Lieut. E. T. Brown.

LIEUT. F. V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been selected by the Secretary of War, at the request of the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, to run the boundary line between those States.

COL. W. J. Volkmar, U. S. A., and Mrs. Volkmar received a warm welcome back to Chicago this week after their European trip, which we learn was a most enjoyable one.

LIEUT. F. S. Strong, 4th U. S. Artillery, and bride arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, after a brief tour, Lieut. Strong's duties at the Artillery School not admitting of a protracted absence at present.

GOVERNOR's Island attracted a number of visitors Oct. 5th and 9th, the occasion being the annual inspection and muster of the 22d and 69th New York Regiments. General Hancock was unable to be out, but among the onlookers were Generals W. D. Whipple, C. G. Sawtelle, and T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A.

LAST week we briefly reported the marriage at San Antonio, September 24, of Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom, 10th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Ursula Dwyer. Referring to the event the San Antonio *Express* says:

The lady is the charming and accomplished daughter of the late Judge T. A. Dwyer. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's mother, corner San Pedro and Park avenues, and was quiet and unostentatious, but a few relatives and personal friends being present. Among them were: Mrs. Dwyer, mother of the bride; Mrs. Mary Nolan, sister; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Lieut. Thurston, Dr. Kingsley, Mrs. Evans, and a few others. The Lieutenant and his bride left for the North via Austin, for a short bridal tour. On returning they will settle down at Fort Davis, their future home.

LIEUT. Col. A. W. Evans, U. S. Army, recently returned from active service, writes to the New York *Times*, from Fort Meade, Dakota, objecting to a statement that having been found by a Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, he had on that account been placed on the retired list. Colonel Evans was placed on the retired list at his own request, based upon section 1243 of the Revised Statutes, which permits an officer when he has been thirty years in service to apply for retirement, and leaves it discretionary with the President to retire him or not.

THE Arizona *Star*, referring to the recent disappearance of Lieutenant J. M. Porter, 3d U. S. Cavalry, says he has been heard of in Sonora, and the Arizona *Miner* says: "Young Porter was well connected, but while at Camp Thomas became attached to the seductive game called 'poker,' and not being an adept at the business, he soon saw his shining shakels fading away, and in order to keep up his end of game, he must needs have wealth, and so to that effect he began gradually to appropriate the dollar of our daddies until he had become a defaulter to the Government to the extent of \$1,900."

LIEUT. J. M. Neall, 4th U. S. Cavalry, a recent graduate, was in San Francisco lately on his way to join his regiment.

THE Santa Cruz *Courier-Item*, of September 27, says: "Capt. E. P. Ewers, U. S. A., left Thursday afternoon on his return to Fort Keogh, Montana. The Captain carries with him the kindly wishes of a large number of acquaintances made here this summer, and we are pleased to state that he considers Santa Cruz his final home, after the active service of a military life is past."

A WESTERN paper says:

Chief Ju, of the thieving and murderous Apache gang that our Army is too small to suppress, has at last been disposed of. He eluded General Crook, but a greater conqueror of Indians—his wit, whiskey—got control of him and caused him to fall into water, the ways of which were so unfamiliar to him that they caused his death. His followers are full of gloom, but so short of ammunition that they are offering one pony for ten cartridges. Of course they will get them—Indians always do—and then they will proceed to unload their gloom on such white people as they can find.

AMONGST those present at the wedding last week of Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Griffith, U. S. N., to Miss Watmough, were Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers and Mrs. Rodgers, Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, Paymaster General Joseph A. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, General Stephen V. Benét, General John G. Parke and Mrs. Parke, Hon. John Davis, Acting Secretary of State, and Mrs. Davis, the Korean Embassadors, with Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason, General Sturgis and Mrs. Sturgis, Miss Ella Sturgis and Miss Mamie Sturgis, General James B. Ricketts and Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Daisy Ricketts, Pay Inspector Frank C. Cosby and Mrs. Cosby, Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, Captain Francis V. Greene and Mrs. Greene, Professor C. E. Monroe, of the Naval Academy, etc.

THE Omaha *Herald*, referring to General Sherman's approaching retirement, says: "Whether on the Dakota frontier or in the banquet hall in Washington, or elsewhere, General Sherman always remembered his charge and presented its interest in the ablest possible manner. Besides this, he possessed the faculty of ready and pointed speech, and his words were carried into the remotest ends of the land by lightning speed. 'Uncle Billy,' as the General is affectionately called, was at all times accessible to the lowest in rank, unless, indeed, he happened to be in an unhappy mood, when alone distance lent enchantment to his view."

NAVAL Constructor S. H. Pook, U. S. N., visited the Norfolk Navy Yard a few days ago on official business.

From the *Arizona Miner*, of August 23, we note the following Whipple Barracks news:

General Crook accompanied by Dr. McCreery leaves on Monday, on an extended inspection tour. Mrs. Crook will take advantage of the General's absence to make a trip East, which will be good news to her legion of friends in the States. Mrs. Crook will have Mrs. Martin, the charming wife of Col. J. P. Martin, will have the Adjutant General of the department, for company. Major General Russell, 3d Cavalry, commanding Fort Verde, was in Prescott the early part of the week and returned to Verde on Wednesday, arrived at Whipple Barracks to-day. Captain H. W. Wessells, Jr., in the absence of Col. Clendenin and Major Bates, is in command. Lt. Steever, Adj. 3d Cav., left on Monday of this week for Albuquerque, to meet Mrs. Steever, en route from Fort Huachuca, and return with her to Ft. Whipple. Mrs. Steever we know to be both a charming lady and accomplished musician, and we heartily congratulate our military friends and Prescott society on such a welcome acquisition. Col. P. P. G. Hall, Chief Paymaster, we had not seen since a year or more ago in New York city. He looks much improved in health and appearance, due no doubt to the genial climate of Northern Arizona. Col. Hall's chief clerk, Mr. Lynch, is as "feebly as ever," but will probably survive the winter. We are indebted to him for courtesies and information.

Bvt. Maj. C. L. Davis, 10th Inf., U. S. A., relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, after spending a few days at Cooperstown, N. Y., where his family have been for a few weeks, will proceed with them to his company at Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf., U. S. A., has left Fort McIntosh, Texas, for a four months' trip East. He locates for the present at the Continental Hotel, Worcester, Mass.

Maj. E. D. Judd, U. S. A., arrived in N. Y. City, this week from Hartford, Conn., and is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Capt. R. B. Forbes, that well known son of the sea, passed his 79th birthday on Sept. 18th, and is still in fine sailing trim. He wields a vigorous pen, as our readers know, and has a wonderful memory of past events.

Commander Albert Kautz, U. S. N., is visiting at his old home, Ripley, Ohio.

Lieut. J. McA. Webster, 22d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Webster, were recent visitors to St. Louis on their way to Fort Lyon, Col.

REAR-ADMIRAL Daniel Ammen, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the New York Hotel, New York, this week.

Gen. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hodges, have returned to New York from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. G. C. Doane, 2d U. S. Cavalry, passed through St. Paul a few days ago on his way to St. Louis to report to Gen. Brackett for recruiting service. As he commanded the *Gulnare* in the Arctic expedition of 1880, the ever present reporter met him at St. Paul to inquire as to Lieut. Greeley's chances, and reports him as saying "he did not believe the ill-fated explorer had any chances to speak of. He had been abandoned to his fate practically, and he and his party will probably starve to death."

Col. Charles King, U. S. A., retired, was a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

Lieut. G. H. Paddock, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Ft. Trumbull, Ct., early in the week, for a short leave.

Miss Emily McTavish, a granddaughter of the late Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., took her final vows, October 8, as a religious, at Mount de Sales Convent, near Catonsville, Maryland.

The "Sergeant Mason" case has loomed up during the past week, and his counsel seem now to want a copy of the court-martial record, especially General Swaim's review of the case.

PAYMASTER L. A. Frailey, U. S. Navy, returned to Norfolk, Va., this week, from a month's vacation.

Captain R. W. Huntington, U. S. Marine Corps, took command, early in the week, of the Marine Barracks at Norfolk, Va.

Captain Elsdale, of the Royal Engineers, British Army, arrived in New York this week, and registered at the Brunswick.

PAY-DIRECTOR Cunningham, U. S. N., now of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, upon his retirement, December 23, will take up his abode in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. James L. Lusk, Quartermaster of the Battalion of Engineers at Willet's Point, is to be married, October, 15, at Plainfield, N. J., to Miss Mary Webster, daughter of Mr. E. D. Webster of the Marine Service.

The *Omaha Herald*, referring to the arrival of Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., in that city, to take charge of the Quartermaster's Depot, says: "He adds to his official qualifications many agreeable personal attainments calculated to make friends wherever he goes, and is gladly welcomed to Omaha."

It seems to be now definitely settled that Gen. F. T. Dent, colonel of the 3d U. S. Artillery, will retire from active service on the 1st of December next under the clause providing for retirement after forty years' service. This will have the effect of promoting Lieut.-Col. H. G. Gibson, 2d U. S. Artillery, to colonel of the 3d; Maj. L. L. Langdon, of the 2d, will remain with it as its lieutenant-colonel; Capt. O. B. Throckmorton, of the 4th, will become major of the 2d, and Lieut. G. G. Greenough and J. M. Jones, of the 4th, will be promoted, respectively, captain and first lieutenant.

Lieut. C. E. Garst, 15th Infantry, whose resignation from the Army goes into effect January 10, 1884, is with Mrs. Garst, now in China engaged in missionary work.

Mrs. C. A. Booth, wife of Capt. C. A. Booth, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., of Columbus Barracks, O., is visiting at St. Paul, with rooms at the Metropolitan. Mrs. Booth has many friends in St. Paul, being formerly a Miss Florence Lookwood of that city.

Lieut. H. E. Taber, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., was in New York this week to be examined for promotion by a board of engineer officers at the Army Building.

A Fort Monroe correspondent of the *Landmark* writes October 4: "Our young friend Lieut. Fred. S. Strong, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Monday last for Brooklyn, and was married last evening to Miss Johnston, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of that city. They will pass a couple of weeks travelling, after which they return to the post and settle down to domestic bliss."

From the *St. Joseph Gazette* we learn that a subscription is being taken up to place a memorial upon the grave of Col. John B. Magruder, formerly of the U. S. Army, whose remains lie buried in an obscure spot in the grave yard at Houston, Texas. The *Gazette* says: "This old warrior has slept for years the sleep of a soldier in a rude Texas grave, over which there is no monument. The grass was growing about it in the early summer, and there were some flowers there withered and faded, scattered by a woman's hand."

The erection of the marble pedestal for J. Q. A. Ward's statue of George Washington to be placed in front of the Sub-Treasury Building, New York city, is advancing very rapidly. The large block containing the following inscription was put firmly in its place October 8.

On This Site In Federal Hall,
April 30, 1793,
George Washington
Took the Oath as the First President
of the United States of America.

The unveiling of the statue will be one of the principal features of the celebration of the anniversary of Evacuation Day, on November 26.

The *Omaha Herald* says: Gen. Thos. Wilson and wife and their daughters Misses Henrietta and Margaret Wilson left October 4 for San Antonio, to which post the General goes as Chief Commissary of the Military Department of Texas. Few families are compelled in leaving Omaha to sever so many ties of friendship and these ties will in time be renewed by visits from friends who would cross half the continent to see the genial general and his charming family.

From Thorold, Canada, Major Nickerson wrote to the Adjutant General, September 23, stating that he had forwarded his address for that month as Philadelphia, but that he had learned that it had not been received. Upon the receipt of this letter the Secretary of War ordered Nickerson to report in person at Washington. A reply was received from him on Friday last, from the same place, in which he politely, but emphatically, refused to obey the order. Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf., on recruiting service at New York, has accordingly been given the papers and instructed to proceed to Canada and use all possible means of finding the fugitive, and if successful, place him under arrest. This accomplished, the next question will be that of extradition. Maj. Nickerson probably has no fear on that score, otherwise he would not have made his whereabouts known. Thorold, the present residence of the too much married Nickerson, is a small town of Canada West, on the Welland Canal and Great Western R. Rd., four miles from St. Catherine's, which is in the vicinity of Niagara Falls.

FRIDAY, October 4, was President Arthur's fifty-third birthday.

Lieut. M. C. Martin, 2d U. S. Artillery, revisited old scenes and friends this week at Little Rock Barracks, called thither from Gaithersburg to testify in a pending Court-martial case.

A PARAGRAPH going the rounds, says: "Captain Wardell, who once commanded the rebel steamer *Sumter*, is living in retirement at Annapolis. Though once an officer of the United States Navy, he avoids naval officers, never having forgiven the world in general, and the Navy in particular, for the accusation made against him of carrying on the war after he had heard of the declaration of peace."

Mrs. Warren, the widow of General Gouverneur K. Warren, shortly will take possession of the Warren Memorial House at Newport. The villa is on "Professors' row," in the midst of a garden. Indoors, each room has its special charm, and in the library the portrait of General Warren will be part of the decoration. The memorial has been erected at the expense of friends of the late general, and from its summer rental the widow may obtain a good income.

A LETTER dated Aug. 11, 1830, written by Joseph May to Gen. David Cobb, of Revolutionary fame, has recently been published. In it is the following copy of a memorandum "found" in General Jackson's pocket-book:

Weighted at the scales at Westpoint, 19 August, 1788:
General Washington—209 pounds.
General Lincoln—224 pounds.
General Knox—280 pounds.
General Huntington—133 pounds.
General Greaton—166 pounds.
Colonel Swift—219 pounds.
Colonel M. Jackson—252 pounds.
Colonel H. Jackson—230 pounds.
Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington—232 pounds.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cobb—186 pounds.
Lieutenant-Colonel Humphries—221 pounds.

The *Boston Journal* says: "We hear with deep regret of a severe and painful accident which has occurred to Ensign Edward E. Hayden, U. S. N., among the mountains of the far West, where he has been engaged for some months in the United States Government Geological Survey. Mr. Hayden is a Boston boy, and one of the star graduates at Annapolis, class of '79. During a cruise on the old *Kearysarge* in '79 and '80 several letters written by him home, but of general interest, appeared in the Boston papers. He has the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends in his misfortune, with hopes for a speedy recovery."

SECOND Lieutenant George W. Goode, 1st Cavalry, was admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association, on the 6th inst.

A BOSTON paper says: "The late Nelson Curtis was a victim of the gold brick swindle, as after his death the administrators found a large number of such bricks among his effects. Very few persons ever knew of the occurrence, and the administrators were unable to ascertain the amount of money he lost. The fraud was perpetrated upon him by means of a forged letter from his nephew, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who Mr. Curtis at the time knew was in a valuable mining region, and believed the representations contained in the letter as to the value of the ore. The amount said to be lost by Mr. Curtis is about \$9,000."

The *San Francisco Report*, Sept. 29, says:

Lieuts. Ray and Helm, lately on the *Ranger*, have declined to serve as Boundary Commissioners for certain South American States, the arrangements not meeting with their entire satisfaction. Capt. Stehman Forney, of the U. S. Coast Survey, has taken the field with his triangulation party. Comdr. Glass succeeds Capt. Boyd as Equipment Officer at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Oct. 1, Captain and Mrs. Boyd and Miss Minnie leave for the East. They locate at Washington. The Boyds will long be pleasantly remembered at Mare Island and vicinity. Comdr. and Mrs. Glass took up their residence at Mare Island to-day. Major John W. Summerhayes, of the 8th Infantry, returned to Fort Halleck on Monday. Mrs. Summerhayes has fully recovered from her late dangerous illness. Major Wilhelm, 5th Inf., is at the Occidental. He has come from Fort Bidwell to attend the Mesquite Court-martial, of which he is a member. Col. Mendenhall, under recent promotion, leaves for New England in a few days. Col. Mendenhall has a notably brilliant war record. Gen. Jeff. Davis told the writer, in 1873, that Mendenhall saved the day for the Union forces at the battle of Stone River. Gen. McDowell has nearly recovered from the effects of the recent runaway accident in the Golden Gate Park. It was unfortunate that the General should have been disabled so soon after his appointment as a Park Commissioner.

The death of Surgeon-General Orane, U. S. A., naturally excites speculation as to who will succeed to the office. Col. J. H. Baxter, chief medical purveyor, was a formidable competitor when Gen. Barnes retired, and may now receive the appointment, although there are some who think it may fall to Assistant Surgeon-General Robert Murray, now at Governor's Island.

MAJOR J. V. Furey, U. S. A., and family and Mr. M. W. Barkalow, his chief clerk, left Omaha Oct. 6 for Santa Fe to report to Gen. Mackenzie. "It is one of the sacrifices of the military service," says the *Omaha Herald*, "felt only less keenly by their friends than by the officers and families, that such strong social ties as existed between the major's family and the people of Omaha must be broken in a few years at the longest."

COL. E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., East on leave from Nebraska, looked up old friends in New York city this week.

We regret to learn that Lieut. G. P. Cotton, 1st U. S. Artillery, while at horse exercise at the Presidio of San Francisco, on October 2, was kicked below the knee, and sustained a compound fracture.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON W. F. Carter, U. S. A., paid a hasty visit to friends in Richmond, Va., early in the week.

Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cavalry, on sick leave from the West, is visiting friends at Philadelphia.

MEDICAL-DIRECTOR A. L. Gihon, U. S. Navy, attended the eighth annual meeting of the American Academy of Medicine in New York, this week, and on Tuesday read an interesting medical paper.

COMMANDER Frederick Rogers, U. S. Navy, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

The following Army officers registered at the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending October 11, 1883: 1st Lieut. Frederick V. Abbot, Engineer Corps, Ebbitt House, under order of Chief of Engineers; Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Engineer Corps, Ebbitt House, returning from boundary duty; Col. John C. Tidball, A. D. C., Ebbitt House, returning from trip with the General of the Army; Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Artillery, Ebbitt House, en route to station from Creedmoor, L. I.; A. A. Surgeon W. Whitney, 1827 1st St., N. W., on leave; Lieut. G. E. Bacon, 16th Inf., stopping with Col. Lieber, on leave; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, 2d Art.

The following Army officers, in addition to those mentioned, registered at the Ebbitt House: Lieut. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav.; Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th Inf.; also the following Navy officers: Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, Passed. Asst. Surgeon H. P. Harvey, Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Lieut. Uriel Sebree.

Lieut. E. H. Taunt, U. S. N., will leave Newport, R. I., in a few days, in charge of a draft of boys for the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. He will return and resume his duties in Washington.

CHIEF Engineer J. McElmell, U. S. Navy, registered at the Hoffman House, New York, on Wednesday.

REAR Admiral Reed Werden, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Everett House.

Gen. Camponon has succeeded Gen. Thibaudin as French Minister of War.

Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., was in Milwaukee this week, in connection with his duties as member of a board to report as to the conditions and probable value of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvements. On Wednesday Gen. Newton and Col. Houston left Milwaukee for the purpose of making a tour over the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and personally inspecting the present condition of the improvements.

A GENERAL COURT Martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, October 19, for the trial of Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cavalry, formerly on the staff of General Sherman, on charges of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, preferred by Brig. Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona.

The marriage of Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, to Miss Lillie Seaman-Banks, takes place on Saturday, Oct. 13, instead of October 30.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

The revenue cutter *Thomas Corwin* arrived at San Francisco October 6, from Unalakleet, bringing the Schieffelin exploring party, and also the news that the schooner *Leo*, with Lieutenant Ray and party on board, had arrived at Unalakleet from Point Barrow on September 17. Lieut. Schwatka, U. S. A., who has been exploring on the Yukon River, joined the *Leo* at St. Michaels on her way down. He and Lieut. Ray and party were to leave Unalakleet for San Francisco Sept. 24, and are expected to arrive in a few days. Mr. Schieffelin, who is a noted prospector and miner, and who, with a large party has been prospecting on the Yukon River and other streams, says he is satisfied the country contains plenty of gold, which is yet too inaccessible to mine profitably.

Mr. George H. Rohe, of Baltimore, writes to the *Sun* of that city a hopeful letter concerning Lieut. Greely. He says:

I happen to know Lieut. Greely well, and am confident that he will strictly obey the instructions of the chief signal officer, and that, furthermore, he will enforce obedience to his own commands. I heard the prediction that the deplorable dissensions which disfigure the records of the *Polaris*, the *Jeannette*, and as it already appears, the last *Proteus* expedition, and which, doubtless, had not a little to do with their unfortunate termination, will not appear in the account that Lieut. Greely's party will render on its return.

There can, of course, be no question of the duty of the American people in this matter. A relief expedition must be despatched to the mouth of Smith's Sound at the earliest practicable time next summer. The vessel should not be a large one; it need not be built especially for Arctic navigation; it need not even be a steam vessel. But it must be fitted out with the means of giving relief, and with sufficient room to bring back to their homes the men who have risked their lives for the benefit of science and the glory of the United States. The party should be under the absolute control of a commander who should be held responsible for the manner in which his duties are discharged directly to Gen. Hazen. No line officer from the plains, or naval officer deriving authority only from the Secretary of the Navy should be allowed in the party. There should be only one responsible commander, owing responsibility to only one chief, and I have no doubt the duty intrusted to such a commander would be well performed.

All the evidence attainable shows that there is every reason to believe that Lieut. Greely and his party are alive and well, and now on their way to the point where they expected assistance, and it is clearly the plain duty of the people of this country to send a relief expedition properly organized and equipped to the entrance of Smith's Sound as early next summer as navigation is practicable in Baffin's Bay.

A despatch was received at Washington on Monday from Lieut. Ray, dated San Francisco, October 7, saying:

"I report my safe arrival here to-day with party; also brought down Lieut. Schwatka and party from St. Michaels. All work accomplished as ordered by Chief Signal Officer. Pendulum observation not made. *Leo* reached Ooglaasimio August 22; was driven away by ice the same night; returned on the 24th; again driven away, and damaged on the 25th; returned on the 27th, when party and stores were embarked. Sailed on the 29th, vessel leaking badly; put into Unalakleet, where she was beached and repaired."

A despatch from San Francisco reports that—

Lieut. George M. Stoner, U. S. N., who went on the revenue steamer *Thomas Corwin*, for the purpose of distributing presents among the Tchukchee Indians, reports the discovery of an immense river hitherto unknown to geographers, but vaguely spoken of by Indians as former explorers. Accompanied by one attendant and an interpreter he proceeded inland from Hotham Inlet in a southeasterly direction until he struck what he believed to be the mysterious river. He traced it to its mouth, a distance of about fifteen miles, where he saw such huge pieces of floating timber as to satisfy him that the stream must be of immense size. He retraced his steps for a distance of fifty miles, where he encountered natives, from whom he learned that to reach the head waters of the unknown stream would take several months.

The Indians told him that they had come down the river a distance of 1,500 miles to meet a fur trader, and it went up higher than that. Having no time to go further, Lieutenant Stoner returned. It is his opinion, as stated by those on the *Corwin*, from whom this information was obtained, that the discovery of this river accounts for the large quantities of floating timber in the Arctic Ocean, which has been popularly supposed to come down Yukon River. The Indians stated that the river in some places is twenty miles wide. It lies within the Arctic circle, but in August, when Lieutenant Stoner was there, he found flowers and vegetation not hitherto discovered in so high a latitude. He has forwarded his report to the Secretary of the Navy, and hopes to be permitted to go back and continue his explorations.

Lieut. Ray is reported as expressing great regret that the Point Barrow station has been abandoned. He left San Francisco July 18, 1881, under instructions from the Signal Service Bureau to establish a permanent signal station at Point Barrow, and to remain there until the summer of 1884, unless otherwise ordered. The work was being successfully carried out, having accomplished all that portion respecting international work corresponding with that of similar stations established by Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Austria. Lieut. Ray states that, apart from the scientific importance of the station, it was a necessity as a refuge for the crews of whaling vessels. Out of 87 vessels, 50 have been lost within 100 miles of Point Barrow in one year alone. In 1877, 12 were lost with all on board. The crews would not abandon their vessels, knowing there was nothing on the shore. Had the station then existed, it is probable that all their lives would have been saved. Since the station was established two years ago, over fifty lives have been saved. Lieut. Ray states that all the party lived comfortably and enjoyed good health, the climate being particularly beneficial to those suffering from malaria. Beside their regular provisions, the party had seal, walrus and white whale meat, the last being the best, as it was sweeter and more nutritious. The buildings which they erected were left to the Indians.

CIVILIAN APPOINTEES.

The proceedings of the board convened at Fort Monroe, October 1, for the examination of civilian candidates for admission into the Army as second lieutenants reached the War Department on Monday. Out of the fifteen designated by the President to appear before the board, fourteen reported, and twelve passed. These twelve were assigned to regiments on Wednesday, as follows:

Charles N. Church, New York, 24th Infantry.
Richard B. Paddock, Illinois, 13th Infantry.
Gonzales S. Bingham, Kansas, 7th Infantry.
Richard M. Blatchford, New York, 11th Infantry.
Wm. H. Johnston, New York, 16th Infantry.
Charles R. George, New Hampshire, 16th Infantry.
John L. Sehor, Kentucky, 4th Infantry.
Benj. W. Atkinson, Maryland, 6th Infantry.
Sedgwick Rice, Washington Territory, 22d Infantry.
John A. Perry, New York, 10th Infantry.
Charles D. Clay, Kentucky, 17th Infantry.
J. Harry Duval, Pennsylvania, 18th Infantry.

The son of Senator Vance, who was designated to appear before the board, was not able to be present when the other gentlemen were examined, and permission has been granted him to report for examination when well enough.

The two unsuccessful candidates are Robert D. Wilson, of Leavenworth, and Daniel Clark, of Washington.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 68, H. Q. A., Sept. 29, 1883.

Par. 1357 of the Regulations of 1863 having been omitted, apparently by inadvertence, from the existing codification, to correct the error par. 220 of the Regulations is, by direction of the Secretary of War, amended to read as follows: 220. Enlisted men who absent themselves from their regiments, companies, or posts, without authority or without satisfactory excuse, shall forfeit all pay and allowance accruing during such absence, and shall also, upon conviction by Court-martial, make good the time lost by such absence. By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 69, H. Q. A., Oct. 7, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War the troops stationed at Boise Barrack, Idaho Ty., will hereafter be paid by the officers of the Pay Dept. stationed in the Dept. of the Platte, under the direction of the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Sept. 19, 1883.

[Extract.]

The inequality in the award of punishments, for minor offences, by garrison Courts-martial, at the same stations and throughout the Dept., has become a serious evil, requiring correction. In the absence of a definite penal code prescribed by law, the co-operation of the officers composing garrison Courts-martial, and of the post commanders reviewing their proceedings, is desired in the establishment of more equitable punishments. To this end, the following table of fines and penalties, compiled from comparative examination of proceedings of garrison Courts-martial, is recommended to the officers of this Dept. for their guidance in the discharge of their duties as members of garrison Courts-martial. Post commanders are specially desired to limit, whenever necessary, the sentences imposed in ordinary cases to the table in question, by remission or mitigation.

Table of fines and penalties for minor breaches of discipline:

Violations of the 31st Article of War—Lying out of quarters, \$5 fine; N. C. Officer, fine, or reduction, or both, at discretion of court.

Violations of the 32d Article of War—Absence without leave: From 1 to 3 hours, \$2 fine; N. C. O., \$3 fine. From 3 to 6 hours, \$3 fine; N. C. O., \$4 fine. From 6 to 9 hours, \$4 fine; N. C. O., \$5 fine. From 9 to 12 hours, \$5 fine; N. C. O., \$6 fine. From 12 to 15 hours, \$6 fine; N. C. O., \$7 fine. From 15 to 18 hours, \$7 fine; N. C. O., \$8 fine. From 18 to 21 hours, \$8 fine; N. C. O., \$9 fine. From 21 to 24 hours, \$10 fine; N. C. O., \$12 fine and reduction, at discretion of court. From 24 to 48 hours, \$12 fine and 15 days' confinement; N. C. O., 1 month's pay, reduction and confinement, at discretion of court. From 48 to 72 hours, \$12 fine and 30 days' confinement; N. C. O., 1 month's pay, reduction and confinement, at discretion of court. From revolve to taps, from tattoo to reveille, and from reveille to retreat, according to number absence; N. C. O., of hours embraced in.

Violations of the 33d Article of War—Failure to repair at the time fixed, etc., to the place of parade: For revolve roll-call, for stable call, for retreat roll-call, and for tattoo roll-call, \$2 fine; N. C. O., \$3 fine. For guard detail, after having been duly detailed, \$5; N. C. O., \$8 fine. For fatigue detail, after having been duly detailed, for dress parade, for Sunday morning inspection, for target practice, for drill, and for guardmounting (by musicians), \$3 fine; N. C. O., \$5 fine.

Violations of 38th Article of War—Found drunk on: Extra duty duty, from \$5 to \$10 fine; N. C. O., from \$5 to \$10 fine, and reduction at discretion of court. Duty as Co. cook, \$10 fine, and 10 days' confinement. Fatigue duty, at drill, at target practice, at parade, at inspection, at inspection of company guard detail, at stable duty, from \$5 to \$10 fine, with or without confinement, at discretion of court, according to nature of offence; N. C. O., from \$5 to \$12 fine, and reduction, at discretion of court.

Violations of the 42d Article of War—Absence from kitchen police, \$3 fine. Absence from extra or daily duty, \$3 fine. Absence from duty as company or hospital cook, \$5 fine. Patient introducing liquor into hospital, \$5 fine, and 15 days' confinement; N. C. O., \$10 fine, and reduction, at discretion of court. Introducing liquor into company quarters, in violation of company or post orders, from \$5 to \$7 fine; N. C. O., \$10 fine, and reduction, at discretion of court. Committing nuisance in quarters, \$10 fine; N. C. O., reduction to rank. Drunkenness at post or in quarters, from \$5 to \$10 fine; N. C. O., from \$5 to \$12 fine, and reduction, at discretion of court. Noisy or disorderly in quarters after taps, from \$5 to \$10 fine; N. C. O., \$10 fine.

As punishments by confinement put the share of duty of the delinquent soldiers upon those who behave themselves, a system of fines—as far as practicable—is believed to be more satisfactory than withdrawal from duty by confinement. If, however, in the case of a private soldier, or a non-commissioned officer to be reduced, a court should find it more conducive to discipline to award confinement, solitary confinement on bread and water—under the limitations of A. R. 858—may be substituted for part of the fine, at the rate of one day for every dollar, or fraction thereof, comprised in the fine laid down in the foregoing table. If a private or a musician is tried upon charges and specifications setting forth a number of offences, for which fines are named in the foregoing table, then any portion thereof, not more than one-half, may be imposed by a court, and the remainder be awarded in the sentence in the shape of confinement at hard labor, or solitary confinement on bread and water, under the limits heretofore mentioned; the former at the rate of one day for every half dollar or fraction thereof, and the latter at the rate of one day for every dollar or fraction thereof, comprised in the tabulated fines, so converted into imprisonment. The same principle to obtain when in any case a number of offences are to be adjudged, the fines for which, according to the foregoing table aggregate more than one month's pay. In all of these cases, courts should remember that whenever a soldier is confined through his own misconduct he does not render any service to the Government; a sentence of confinement ought, therefore, to be accompanied by an appropriate forfeiture of at least part of his pay.

G. O. 6, MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Oct. 10, 1883.

In a letter dated H. Q. A., A. G. O., Oct. 9, 1883, the Adjutant General of the Army states:

"It has been decided that the 'target practice season' means that part of the year in which practice is pursued, but the 'target year' is the same as before the issue of G. O. 25, c. s., from this office, viz., from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, inclusive."

G. O. 26, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Sept. 22, 1883.

Gives the standing of the members of the Dept. Rifle Contest which took place at Vancouver Barracks, Sept. 15, 17, and 18, 1883.

[The team and total scores were given in JOURNAL of Oct. 6, page 186.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Sept. 20, 1883.

Publishes extracts, taken from the reports of Target Practice of Companies, serving in the Dept. of Dakota, for the month of August, 1883.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Sept. 26, 1883.

Publishes extracts taken from the Target Reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California for the month of July, 1883.

CIRCULAR 13, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 29, 1883.

Announces the result of Target practice in the Dept. for the month of August, 1883, with a list of officers and men who have qualified as marksmen during the current target year, in addition to those published in Circulars 10, 11 and 12, c. s., these H. Q.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Col. F. Wheaton, the Dept. of Columbia Comdr., will proceed from Vancouver, W. T., to Fort Cour d'Alene, on public business (S. O. 133, Sept. 24, D. Columbia.)

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, and return, on public business (S. O. 131, Sept. 20, D. Columbia.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in arrest, with limits of the city. Upon arrival thereat he will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Division (S. O. 93, Sept. 25, D. A.)

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, A. Q. M., when relieved from duty at Vancouver Depot, W. T., will take station at Portland, Ore., relieving Capt. A. S. Kimball of his duties as Disbursing Q. M. at that place (S. O. 131, Sept. 20, D. Columbia.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S. of the District, will proceed to Lariat and Pueblo, Colo., on public business, upon the completion of which he will return to his station via La Junta, Colo. (S. O. 108, Sept. 29, D. N. M.)

Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, C. S., (recently appointed,) will report in person to Major Michael F. Small, C. S., Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence in New York City for temporary duty in his office (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are ordered: Major John H. Belcher, Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Davis' Island, N. Y. H., an officer will be temporarily detailed to discharge the duties of quartermaster, and when so relieved will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Mo., for assignment to duty at Denver, Col., to relieve Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., of his present duties, and for special assignment as Disbursing officer for railway accounts under the War Dept., and for any and all quartermaster's duties required by the Chief Q. M. Dept. of the Mo. Capt. George H. Cook, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Fort Union, N. M., and will proceed to Davis' Island, N. Y. H., for duty. Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., on being relieved at Denver, Col., will repair to Fort Union, N. M., and report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Mo., for assignment to duty as Post Q. M. there. Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M., will be relieved at the Schuykill Arsenal by the officer in charge of the Philadelphia depot of the Q. M. Dept., and will report to the C. O. Fort McHenry, for duty as Post Q. M., to relieve Capt. Charles A. Allgood, military storekeeper. Capt. Allgood will report to the C. O., Fort Monroe, Va., for duty (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted Major Jas. G. Lee, Q. M., San Antonio, Tex., is extended ten days (S. O., 118, Oct. 9, M. D. M.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 104, c. s., D. Cal., as relates to payments to be made by Major Frank M. Cox, Paymr., is revoked. Major W. E. Croary, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Halleck and McDermitt, Nev., to pay the troops at those posts without delay. On the completion of this duty Maj. Croary will return to his station (S. O. 132, Oct. 2, D. Cal.)

Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymr., will, after paying troops at Ft. Craig, N. Mex., proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and pay a detachment of Troop K, 4th Cav., that was absent in the field at the time of the regular payment (S. O. 107, Oct. 1, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for seven days, to take effect on or about Oct. 20, is granted Major John P. Willard, Paymr., Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 189, Oct. 8, D. E.)

Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont. Ty., on public business (S. O., Oct. 9, H. Q. A.)

Major A. E. Bates, paymaster, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Keogh, Montana, on public business (S. O., W. D., Oct. 9.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

The journeys performed by Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. Officer, from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on July 30 and Aug. 29, 1883, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 135, Sept. 25, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Rogers Birnie, Jr., Ord. Dept., will proceed from West Point Foundry, Cold Springs, New York, to the Uster Ironworks, Saugerties, New York, on public business (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Otho E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., to Waterbury, Conn., and thence to Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., was ordered, Sept. 27, to return to his station, at Cheyenne, W. T., from Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 105, Sept. 27, D. P.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major William D. Wolverton, Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for duty (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. M.)

Capt. James C. Merrill, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for duty (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. M.)

Major J. R. Gibson, Surg., is assigned to duty at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., to which place he will proceed and report to the C. O. (S. O. 100, Oct. 3, D. S.)

Hospital Steward William Beck is relieved from duty at Fort Spokane, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Klamath, Ore., relieving Hospital Steward Paul Winkler from duty at that post (S. O. 133, Sept. 24, D. Columbia.)

A. A. Surg. J. H. Patky is relieved from duty, in the Dept. of the South, to enable him to comply with the requirements of par. 7, S. O. 211, H. Q. A. (S. O. 97, Sept. 24, D. S.)

The journeys made by Surg. E. I. Bally to the Presidio of San Francisco and return to San Francisco, Cal., between June and September, 1883, are approved (S. O. 107, Oct. 2, M. D. P.).

Surg. F. Meacham will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty, to relieve Surg. S. M. Horton. Asst. Surg. D. Weisel will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., for duty, and relieve Asst. Surg. H. M. Cronkhite, who will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty, and relieve Asst. Surg. R. S. Vickery. Asst. Surg. N. Strong will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., and relieve Asst. Surg. W. H. Arthur, who will then proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah. Surg. Horton and Asst. Surg. Vickery having been relieved will comply with par. 7, S. O. 211, H. Q. A. (S. O. 109, Oct. 6, D. P.).

Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Col. John F. Hammond, Surg., is extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. A. P. Frick will proceed from Philadelphia, Penn., to Prescott, Ariz. Ty., for assignment to duty (S. O., Oct. 9, H. Q. A.).

CHAPLAINS.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain George D. Crocker, (Fort Sully, Dakota Territory) is extended one month (S. O. 116, M. D. M.).

Post Chaplain John D. Parker is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, for duty at Fort Hays, Kansas (S. O. 125, Oct. 1, D. T.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. L. E. Sebrer, Signal Corps, will proceed to Forts Stockton and Davis, Texas, and to Marfa and El Paso, Texas, and make a thorough inspection of the signal service stations located thereat (S. O. 126, Oct. 3, D. T.).

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., is designated, temporarily, to relieve Capt. G. C. Smith, Assistant Q. M., of his duties at the Vancouver Q. M. Depot. The transfer of property will take effect from Sept. 30. The journey of Lieut. Abercrombie from Fort Cour d'Alene to Vancouver Barracks, pursuant to the foregoing order, is necessary for the public service (S. O. 135, Sept. 27, D. Columbia.).

Par. 2, Orders 179, dated Fort Stanton, N. M., Sept. 25, 1883, appointing 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf., A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S., is approved (S. O. 109, Sept. 29, D. N. M.).

Capt. R. P. Hughes, 3d Inf., A. A. Inspr. Gen. of the Dept., will proceed to and inspect the following posts in the order named: Forts Randall, Hale, Sully and Bennett, D. T. (S. O. 165, Sept. 24, D. D.).

Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., will make the quarterly inspection for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1883, of the money accounts of the disbursing officers at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 108, Sept. 29, D. N. M.).

Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., Inspector Dept. of Texas, was ordered, Sept. 22, to proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and return, on official business (S. O. 125, Oct. 1, D. T.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending October 6, 1883:

Troop G, 1st Cav., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.
Co. I, 23d Inf., to Fort Union, N. M.
Co. A, 24th Inf., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Co. D, 24th Inf., to Fort Supply, Ind. T.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The table of stations of the several companies of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, with that of the field officers of the several regiments, will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of October 6, page 187; also a list of officers on General Recruiting Service with their stations.

CHANGES OF STATION.

Troop G, 1st Cav. (Upham's), now at Fort Bidwell, Cal., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., reporting upon arrival to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Columbia for assignment to a station in his Department. The heavy baggage of the company will be sent, via Reno, San Francisco, and Portland, to Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 104, Sept. 27, M. D. P.).

Co. D, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, I. T., and will proceed, via Fort Reno, I. T., and take post at Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 193, Sept. 29, D. M.).

Troop M, 1st Cav., will leave their camp near San Rafael, Cal., and return to their quarters at the Presidio, Oct. 9, 1883. The troop will, on arrival, exchange stables with Light Bat. K, 1st Art. Troop I, 1st Cav., will leave Fort Halleck, Nev., for the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8, 1883. Bat. H, 1st Art. (Capt. Haskin's), Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, on Oct. 10, 1883, and will be taken up on the returns of that post on that date. The officers of this battery will apply for quarters at the Presidio accordingly, although it will be necessary for the battery to remain at Fort Winfield Scott for a few days, until the additional quarters and barracks under repairs at the Presidio are finished, in order that temporary accommodation may be afforded Troop I, 1st Cav., on arrival, Oct. 10 (S. O. 131, Sept. 29, D. Cal.).

The guard at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., will be changed on Oct. 17—Bat. I, 6th Art., taking post at Fort Hamilton, and Bat. B, same regiment, at Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 189, Oct. 8, D. E.).

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf. (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. D.).

Twenty-five days, 2d Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf. (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. D.).

One month, 2d Lieut. R. C. Welsh, 15th Inf. (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. D.).

2d Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 3d Inf., is authorized to take advantage of the leave of absence for three months granted him (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. D.).

One month, 2d Lieut. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf., to take effect about Oct. 1, 1883 (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. D.).

Twenty days, 2d Lieut. William H. Wheeler, 11th Inf. (S. O. 171, Oct. 2, D. D.).

One month, with permission to leave the limits of the Dept. of Columbia, and to apply for an extension of one month, 2d Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf., Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 135, Sept. 27, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., extended ten days (S. O. 201, Oct. 2, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf., Fort Supply, I. T., extended one month (S. O. 117, Oct. 5, M. D. M.).

Twenty days, Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., Newport Bks., Ky. (S. O. 100, Oct. 3, D. S.).

One month, 2d Lieut. William N. Sage, 5th Inf. (S. O. 168, Sept. 29, D. D.).

Twenty days, 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf. (S. O. 168, Sept. 28, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Theodore Smith, 15th Inf., still further extended six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.).

Four months, 2d Lieut. John R. Totten, 4th Art. (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Thomas Cruse, 6th Cav., extended seven days (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.).

One month, Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav., to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 94, Sept. 29, D. A.).

Fifteen days, Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, 5th Art., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 188, Oct. 5, D. E.).

Twenty days, to take effect on or about Oct. 10, Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 189, Oct. 8, D. E.).

Capt. Phillip L. Lee, 10th Cav., extended four months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Oct. 6, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., extended one month (S. O., Oct. 6, H. Q. A.).

One month, 1st Lieut. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 126, Oct. 3, D. T.).

2d Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., Fort Buford, D. T., extended one month (S. O. 118, Oct. 9, M. D. M.).

1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav., Fort Maginnis, M. T., extended seven days (S. O. 118, Oct. 9, M. D. M.).

Four months, to take effect at such date between Dec. 1 and 31, 1883, as his services can be spared, Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Inf. (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

Twenty days, 1st Lieut. James Farnace, Adj. 13th Inf., Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 204, Oct. 5, D. M.).

An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. William L. Foulk, 6th Cav., incapacitated for active service, the leave of absence on account of sickness heretofore granted him is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., further extended one month (S. O., Oct. 9, H. Q. A.).

One month, on Surg. certificate, Col. Albert G. Brackett, 3d Cav. (S. O., Oct. 9, H. Q. A.).

One month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, 1st Lieut. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf. (S. O. 109, Oct. 6, D. P.).

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., sick leave, one month. (S. O. W. D. Oct. 9.).

Twelve days, Col. O. B. Wilcox, 12th Inf., (Madison Bks., N. Y.) (S. O. 191, D. E., Oct. 11.).

SPECIAL DUTY.

The services of 2d Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav., being required at the School of Application, he is relieved from the Dept. of Missouri rifle team and from further duty at the Competitor's Camp, and will report for duty to the O. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 200, Oct. 1, D. M.).

The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 24, directing Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art., to repair to Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia for consultation with the Department Commander, are confirmed (S. O. 133, Sept. 24, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., will proceed from West Point, N. Y., to Troy, N. Y., and thence to Cambridgeport, Mass., on public business (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.).

RELIEVED.

1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay, 3d Cav., is relieved from further duty at the Camp of Competitors at Fort Leavenworth, and will report for duty to the O. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 200, Oct. 1, D. M.).

2d Lieut. H. D. Reed, 25th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Hale, D. T. (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. D.).

2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. D.).

2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth, 17th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 167, Sept. 27, D. D.).

2d Lieut. James F. Bell, 7th Cav., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 170, Oct. 1, D. D.).

1st Lieut. George F. Cooke, 15th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. of Dakota rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 171, Oct. 2, D. D.).

1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 168, Sept. 28, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty in connection with Dept. of Platte rifle contest and will return to his station at Fort Robinson, Neb. 2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty in connection with Dept. of Platte rifle contest and will proceed to his station at Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 107, Oct. 1, D. P.).

2d Lieut. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty as an assistant at the Dept. of Platte competition and will return to his station at Fort Laramie, Wyo., with permission to delay ten days en route (S. O. 107, Oct. 1, D. P.).

ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

1st Lieut. William H. McMinn, 8th Inf., now on sick leave of absence, will proceed, at the expiration thereof, to Fort McDermitt, Nev., for duty with his company (S. O., Oct. 1, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. John C. Tidball, 1st Art. (now Colonel and Aide-de-camp to the General of the Army), is assigned to the command of Fort Monroe, Va., and the Artillery School at that post, and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.).

Major George B. Sanford, 1st Cav., is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and, till there are additional quarters at this post to accommodate the increased garrison, the Q. M. Dept. is authorized to rent quarters for him in the city of San Francisco (S. O. 131, Sept. 29, D. Cal.).

Col. George W. Getty, 4th Art., was, Oct. 2, by operation of law, retired from active service, and was ordered to proceed to his home (S. O., Oct. 2, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Swift, Asst. Medical Purveyor, is, by operation of law, Oct. 8, retired from active service, and will proceed to his home (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

EXAMINATION FOR RETIREMENT.

Major Edward Ball, 7th Cav., will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, president of the Retiring Board appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., by S. O. 228, Oct. 4, 1883, H. Q. A., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.).

COLLEGE DUTY.

2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., and will report for duty accordingly, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf., who, on being relieved, will proceed to join his company (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.).

TO REJOIN.

1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty in connection with Dept. competition and will rejoin his station at Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 108, Oct. 4, D. P.).

Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., will return to his station, Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 105, Sept. 29, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Mason, Cal., and will proceed to join his troop at Fort Lowell, A. T., on Oct. 7 (S. O. 107, Oct. 2, M. D. P.).

2d Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty at Columbus Bks, Ohio, and will join his company in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

TRANSFERS.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 2d Art. are made: 2d Lieut. George F. Barney, from Bat. I to H; 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, from Bat. H to I (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.).

ORDERS SUSPENDED.

Par. 4, S. O. 124, D. Cal., relieving Major A. S. Burt, 8th Inf., from the command of the post of Angel Island, Cal., and directing him to proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., and assume command of that post, is suspended till further orders (S. O. 129, Sept. 27, D. Cal.).

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army Retiring Board will convene at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minn., at the call of the president thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry; Col. George L. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Glover Perin, Surg.; Lieut.-Col. David H. Brotherton, 25th Inf.; and Major William C. Spencer, Surg. The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota will appoint a recorder for the Board (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.).

RECRUITING SERVICE.

1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., is assigned to command a detachment of General Service recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 6, 1883, for Fort Omaha, Neb. On completion of this duty Lieut. Duncan will rejoin his station (Order 183, Oct. 3, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

The C. O. Fort Pembina, D. T., will send an officer to report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct a detachment of 15th Inf. recruits to its station, Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 171, Oct. 2, D. D.).

1st Lieut. F. C. Nichols, 1st Art., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Canby, W. T., vice 1st Lieut. F. H. E. Ebelstein, 21st Inf., relieved (S. O. 135, Sept. 27, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, 5th Cav., now at Omaha, Neb., will report by letter to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Pacific Coast (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.).

Forty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment as follows: Nine to Troop B, 3d Cav.; thirteen to Troop L, 4th Cav.; nine to Troop G, 7th Cav., and nine to Troop M, 8th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 5, H. Q. A.).

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for the 4th Cav., and thirty to Omaha, Neb., for the 5th Cav. (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.).

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause eighty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment as follows: Forty to the 3d Inf. and forty to the 11th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 3, H. Q. A.).

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Keogh, M. T., Oct. 15. Detail: Col. John P. Hatch, 2d Cav., president; Lieut.-Col. M. A. Cochran, 5th Inf.; Major J. B. Brisban, 2d Cav.; Major Simon Snyder, Capt. James S. Casey, Samuel Owenshine, and Edmond Butler, 5th Inf.; Capt. J. N. Wheelan and Thomas J. Gregg, 2d Cav.; Capt. R. McDonald, 5th Inf.; Capt. Carroll H. Potter, 18th Inf.; Capt. Eli L. Huggins and Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav., members, and Capt. John B. Myrick, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 172, Oct. 3, D. D.).

At Fort Lewis, Colo., Oct. 8. Detail: Capt. Charles W. Miner, 22d Inf., president; Capt. Mott Hooton and William Conway, 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, W. J. Campbell, W. H. Keil, and 2d Lieut. Frank B. Jones, 22d Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. J. H. Wills, 22d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 201, Oct. 2, D. M.).

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 4. Detail: Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cav., president; Capt. J. H. Patterson and Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th Cav.; Capt. Edmund Luff, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. A. Matile, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. D. Wallace, 7th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 202, Oct. 3, D. M.).

At Fort Supply, I. T., Oct. 11. Detail: Capt. J. N. Coe, 20th Inf., president; Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cav.; Capt. E. T. Comegys, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John L. Bullis and W. H. W. James, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Wright, 9th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 203, Oct. 4, D. M.).

At Fort Craig, N. M., Oct. 11. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, 23d Inf., president; 1st Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Cowles, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald and 2d Lieut. M. J. Jenkins, 4th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. F. L. Dodge, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 203, Oct. 4, D. M.).

At Fort Cummings, N. M., Oct. 11. Detail: Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cav., president; Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Guthrie and 1st Lieut. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. W. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Poshine, 13th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Fred. Wheeler, 4th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 203, Oct. 4, D. M.).

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1. Detail: Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art., president; Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Russell, Isaac T. Webster, and Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., members, and 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 130, Sept. 28, D. Cal.).

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, A. T., Oct. 19, for the trial of Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, Cav. Detail: Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf., president; Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Inf.; W. B. Royall, 4th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, 19th Inf.; Geo. A. Forsyth, 4th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, 19th Inf.; H. M. Lazelle, 23d Inf.; D. B. Clendenin, 3d Cav.; C. R. Layton, 20th Inf., members, and Capt. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O., Oct. 9.).

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Oct. 8. Detail: Capt. Henry P. Brewerton, 5th Art., president; Capt. D. H. Kinsie, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. L. Y. Loring, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George E. Sage and J. C. Bush, and 2d Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 188, Oct. 5, D. E.).

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Oct. 15. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson, 5th Art., president; Capt. G. W. Orabb, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Louis Brechemin, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski and G. N. Whistler, and 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 190, Oct. 10, D. E.).

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Oct. 15. Detail: Capt. W. L. Kellogg, 10th Inf., president; Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank and Bogardus Eldridge, 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, J. W. Littell, and J. H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Wm. Paulding, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 190, Oct. 10, D. E.).

2d Lieut. William P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sidney, Neb., by par. 2, R. O. 79, D. P., vice 1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., relieved (S. O. 107, Oct. 1, D. P.).

Capt. R. I. Eckridge and 1st Sergt. Thomas McLane, Co. H, 23d Inf., having been subpoenaed as witnesses before the G. C.-M. in session at Fort Bliss, Tex., will proceed from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 110, Oct. 2, D. N. M.).

The G. C.-M. convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by par. 1, S. O. 183, D. E., and of which Major David Perry, 6th Cav., is president, will reassemble at that post on Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1883 (S. O. 189, Oct. 8, D. E.).

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

The enlisted men of the Dept. of Dakota rifle team will proceed, under charge of the senior non-commissioned officer of the team, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 170, Oct. 1, D. D.).

Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf., was ordered, Sept. 18, to proceed from Vancouver, W. T., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on the public service, in connection with his duties as captain of the Department team, and for target practice preceding the approaching Division contest (S. O. 132, Sept. 21, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. A. Emery, 11th Inf., of the Dept. of Dakota rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 169, Sept. 29, D. D.).

Major John C. Bates, 20th Inf., will assume command of the Competitor's Camp at Fort Leavenworth and of the respective Dept. teams there (S. O. 202, Oct. 3, D. M.).

The C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., will order the thirteen enlisted men, and alternates, selected for the Dept. of Texas team, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., there to be reported to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri. The team should leave Fort Clark on Sept. 29. 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., having been selected in connection with the Dept. of Texas rifle team, will proceed, on Sept. 29, from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., reporting, on arrival, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 124, Sept. 23, D. T.).

Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., Instructor in Rifle Practice, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on business connected with the Dept. of Platte rifle contest, and on completion thereof will return to Omaha, Neb. 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf., a member of the Dept. of Platte rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on business connected with the rifle contest. The Dept. of Platte rifle team, thirteen enlisted men, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the Instructor of Target Practice Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 107, Oct. 1, D. P.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospl. Steward Albert Fensch, having reported for assignment to duty, surrendering the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him, will report to the C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty during the absence of Hospl. Steward William Torrens.—S. O. 199, Sept. 29, D. M.

Commissary Sergt. Herman Mendel, now at Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., will, upon the discontinuance of that post or as soon as his services can be spared, proceed to Fort Mojave, A. T., for duty.—S. O. Oct. 1, H. Q. A.

A furlough for six months, from Nov. 1, 1883, with permission to go beyond the limits of the U. S., is granted to Hospl. Steward Raymond Mitchell.—S. O. Oct. 1, H. Q. A.

Hospl. Steward Leslie Haven is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will report to the C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex., for duty. Upon the arrival of Hospl. Steward Haven, Hospl. Steward Raymond Mitchell will be relieved from duty at that post, and will report to the C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., for duty.—S. O. 135, Oct. 1, D. T.

Ord. Sergt. William Foster will be relieved from duty at Fort Washington, Md., and proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty.—S. O. Oct. 6, H. Q. A.

Ord. Sergt. Charles O'Brien will be relieved from duty at Fort Sumter, S. C., on or about Oct. 21, 1883, and, upon being relieved, will proceed to Baton Rouge, La., reporting upon his arrival by letter to the Hdqrs. Dept. of South.—S. O. Oct. 8, H. Q. A.

Hospl. Steward John H. Grant is assigned to duty at Newport, Ky.—S. O. 97, Sept. 24, D. S.

Hospl. Steward Jerome J. Weinberg, discharged at Fort Brown, Tex., Sept. 29, and re-enlisted Sept. 30, 1883.

Hospl. Steward Geo. Duke, discharged the service at Fort Lowell, A. T., Sept. 22, 1883, by expiration of term of enlistment.

Hospl. Steward Frederick P. Seclor, discharged at Jackson Bks, La., Sept. 28, 1883, on Surg. certificate of disability.

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

Furloughs have been granted for one month to Private D. Harris, Co. I, 23d Inf.; for two months to Private G. A. R. Dougherty, Troop C, 4th Cav.; for three months to Sergt. William Kongs, Co. H, 20th Inf.; for three months to Private Jacob Appel, Troop A, 6th Cav.; for six months to Sergt. William S. Whaley, Co. D, 20th Inf.; for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Joseph Schuster, Co. G, 19th Inf., to take effect after re-enlistment; Sergt.-Major R. L. Davis, 24th Inf., is extended one month and ten days.

Private Louis Brunner, Troop F, 1st Cav., now at Vancouver Bks., is assigned to duty as Hospital Steward, 2d Class, at Fort Spokane.—S. O. 131, Sept. 20, D. Columbia.

Sergt. Edward Carey, Co. H, 6th Inf., will be sent to report to the C. O. Fort Douglas, Utah, for assignment to duty at that post as 2d Class Hospital Steward.—S. O. 107, Oct. 1, D. P.

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of William B. Knipe, late private Co. B, 4th Inf., is remitted, and he will be set at liberty.—S. O. 107, Oct. 1, D. P.

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private John Jackson, Co. A, 24th Inf., is remitted. He will be restored to duty with his company.—S. O. 301, Oct. 2, D. M.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 6, 1883.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel George W. Getty, 4th Artillery, October 2, 1883.

CASUALTY.

2d Lieutenant Charles F. Lloyd, 14th Infantry—Resigned June 10, 1883.

ARMY RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

Report of the firing of special team, Department of Texas, in competition for Department medal and team, for 3 days ending September 27, 1883, seven shots at each range, each day, h. p. s. \$15:

	200.	300.	600	Tot.	P.ct.
Cornl. John J. Wolford, E, 19 Inf.	87	83	85	255	80.9*
1st Lt. T. W. Jones, B, 10 Cav.	87	80	84	251	79.6
Pvt. Louis P. Coalbourne, D, 16 Inf.	88	85	73	246	78.0
Sgt. Chas. W. Osborne, H, 8 Cav.	86	83	76	245	77.7
Pvt. John Prater, K, 19 Inf.	86	78	79	243	77.1
Sgt. A. W. James, B, 8 Cav.	85	86	71	242	76.8
Corpl. David Davis, I, 8 Cav.	83	74	84	241	76.5
Pvt. Clifford Birdsell, A, 8 Cav.	82	82	76	240	76.1
Sgt. James Boyle, E, 8 Cav.	74	83	82	239	75.8
Sgt. Clayborne Woody, C, 10 Cav.	89	78	73	239	75.8
Corpl. Polybe Roast, I, 16 Inf.	81	81	76	238	75.5
Pvt. Hugh Griffith, D, 8 Cav.	83	82	73	238	75.5
1st Sgt. Leon S. Rondiez, H, 16 Inf.	79	71	82	232	73.6†
Sgt. Fredk Stearns, L, 8 Cav.	87	84	61	232	73.6†

*Winner of Department medal. †Alternate.

Arm used, Springfield Rifle, calibre .45, with Frankford Arsenal rifle-ball-cartridges. Officer present at target practice, Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry.

Designations at Drill.—Upon a question as to the use of the designation "troop" and "company" in manœuvring mixed organizations, the General of the Army decides that at battalion or company drills, or dress parades, with a mixed command, or when either cavalry, artillery, or infantry, are drilling as infantry, the word "company" should be used. If drilling as cavalry, the word "troop" should be used; and if as artillery, "battery." (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 14, 1883.)

Marksmen's Buttons.—"It has been decided that any man qualifying and announced as 'Marksmen' in one target year shall be so considered and allowed to wear the button during the succeeding target year, and until he fails to qualify as a marksman." (Letter A. G. O., Oct. 4, 1883.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Arizona.—Advice from Deming, New Mexico, states that George W. Wilson and D. H. Leroy have returned, their efforts to recover Charles McComas being unsuccessful, owing to the death of Ju, the principal chief, who was drowned in the Casas Grandes River Sept. 21, while intoxicated. The men report that the boy is alive and well, and is with Ju's widow, who does not wish to give him up. They also report that the Indians elected Geronimo chief after the death of Ju, ignoring the latter's sons, and this has created bad feeling. Geronimo is said to have 150 warriors in his band, and to be using every means in his power to obtain ammunition, even offering a horse for ten cartridges.

The Southwest Sentinel says: The main trouble of the Boundary Commission, which has just finished its labors, consisted in finding the U. S. monuments and determining whether they were in proper position. The natives had put many of them to queer uses. In one case the monument had been thrown down and the base of it used as a flower pot; another had been used in constructing a chimney, against which nestled an adobe house, while the one which marked the initial point on the Pacific coast had been chipped all to pieces by sight seers, the pieces to be preserved as relics. When the expedition reached the Pacific Ocean the Indian scout accompanying it acted in a half insane manner, firing his guns into that placid body of water and dancing around in high glee. The whole party humored the great glee of the scouts and discharged a volley into the sea.

Department of Texas.—The Apache Rocket says: The post school, conducted by Chaplain Weaver, is largely attended. It engages most of the chaplain's time, but he gives his work the attention and industry of one intent upon doing the greatest good. Many children are taught who have no claims to admission to the school except those of charity and benevolence. On Tuesday evening the members of Troop H, 10th Cavalry, gave a ball in their barracks which was one of the most enjoyable affairs the soldiers have had since the holiday season. First Sergt. Casey and the other non-commissioned officers of the troop conducted the ball in a pleasant way, there being the best of order and decorum during the evening. The supper was an excellent one.

Department of the Platte.—The Omaha Bee referring to the recent rifle competitions at Fort Omaha says: The statistics of the military rifle competitions which closed this week at Fort Omaha show a gratifying improvement in the shooting over that of last year. The scores this year were better than those made last year by any department team in this division, and higher than those made this year by the teams from the East and South. The most formidable competitors that the team from the Department of the Platte will meet this year at Leavenworth are likely to be the team from Gen. Pope's department, which has rolled up the astonishing score of 3,008 as against 2,866 made by the teams at Fort Omaha. Last year the winning score was 2,840. The score this year in the department competition bids fair to exceed that by more than 200 points. Capt. Coolidge leaves Omaha for Leavenworth with his team on Thursday, and the intervening time will be occupied in steady practice. The result will be awaited with a good deal of interest.

Department of Dakota.—Indian Agent Roonan, of the Flathead Indian Agency, Montana, telegraphed recently to Washington: "With a detachment of fifteen soldiers from Fort Missoula, under command of Lieut. Avery, I succeeded in capturing ten Nez Percé renegades at daylight this morning. I send the prisoners to Fort Missoula."

The Department of Dakota rifle team have gone to Fort Leavenworth, where the competition for positions on the Division team will take place within a fortnight. Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf., assigned to the command of the team, will personally look after the comforts of its members during the progress of the meeting. In addition to the rifle in common use which is employed at the shorter ranges, each marksman carries with him a long-range Springfield rifle for use in matches at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

A telegram was received at Fort Snelling, Oct. 8, from Colonel J. D. Wilkins, 5th U. S. Infantry, commanding Fort Keogh, Montana, stating that Gov. Crosby anticipated trouble between the Catfish band of Sioux and the stock men, and asked that the military afford such protection as the situation may demand, and that the authorities at Fort Buford be communicated with for particulars. In reply to Colonel Wilkins's request for instructions, General Terry notified him that, in the absence of definite information, no action would be taken, but directed that the matter be immediately investigated, with a view to prompt action.

Department of the East.—By invitation of Gen. W. H. Penrose, U. S. A., a number of gentlemen from Buffalo, civil and military, visited Fort Niagara, October 4, and were hospitably received and entertained. Among the visiting party were Gen. W. F. Rogers, Colonel Rockwood, Colonel Bloomer, Capt. Bloomer, Capt. Franklin, F. F. Fargo, Dr. L. P. Dayton, Justice T. S. King, R. H. Noble, agent for the New York Central; P. J. Hanour, J. M. Dermont, Superintendent of Police Thomas Curtin, W. R. Busenbark, passenger agent of the Michigan Central; George Hansauer, C. E. Morse, T. H. Grant, G. H. Wende, F. Rappold, Frank Kemp, J. H. Franey, and a few others. General Penrose, Major Brown, Capt. Dove, Lieut. Wood, Barth, and Hall, and Surgeon Price received the visitors, and afforded them ample opportunity to inspect the garrison and grounds. After an elaborate dinner the party returned to Buffalo, and on their way passed a series of resolutions, among which were "thanks to Gen. W. H. Penrose, commandant of the post of Fort Niagara, and his associate officers, for their successful efforts to make our visit to the fort a pleasant and agreeable one." The principal object of the visit to Fort Niagara was, as we learn, to see the condition and learn the needs of the garrison. There is a desire to increase the garrison to four companies, and at Fort Porter to six. Gen. Rogers, as a member of the next Congress, is looked to to see to the needs of the military at these posts, both as to appropriations for improvements and increase of force at them.

The excellent band from the Recruiting Depot at David's Island assisted at the reception to Lord Coleridge at the Academy of Music, New York, on Thursday evening, Oct. 11.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station.—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Expected to arrive at Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 8, from Portland. She will take in coal there, and at once proceed to New York to join the squadron designated to participate in the Newburg celebration, Oct. 18.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper.

Sailed from Boston, Mass., Oct. 10th, at 1 p. m., for Port au Prince, Hayti, whither she has been ordered by the Government to protect American interests. There is an insurrection going on there, and it is understood that one American vessel has been seized by insurrectionists. The *Swatara* is provisioned for three months, and has an extra allowance of coal stored on deck in bags, in all about 200 tons. There have been several changes in her officers. The present list is as follows: Captain P. H. Cooper; Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Strong (Executive Officer); Lieutenant R. G. Peck (Navigator); Lieutenants T. T. Wood; E. A. Field, B. Leach, F. E. Sawyer and York Noel; Ensigns W. S. Sims and F. B. Wall; Naval Cadets W. H. P. Creighton, Joseph H. Fitts; Chief Engineer R. L. Harris; Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. MacConnell; Assistant Engineers H. Gage and F. Rider; Surgeon T. N. Penrose; Passed Assistant Surgeon R. Ashbridge; Passed Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry; First Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell (U. S. M. C.); Gunner William Walsh; Carpenter W. L. Maples; Paymaster's clerk, T. A. Mahoney.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At New York. Anchored off the Battery. Will take part in the Centennial celebration at Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 18.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Sailed from Boston for New York, via Gardner's Bay, Oct. 6.

South Atlantic Station.—Commodore T. S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. (f. s. a. s. a.) At Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 4, and has since left for Madagascar.

Letters for the *Brooklyn* should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, until the 1st of January next. After that to Montevideo, to which place the *Brooklyn* is expected to return about the 15th of April, 1884, from Madagascar.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At the New York yard fitting out.

NIPAO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 10. Officers and crew all well.

European Station.—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. A cable announces her arrival at Gibraltar, Spain, Oct. 6.

The following are the movements of this vessel since Sept. 1st: Left Villefranche on the 5th of Sept. and arrived at Port Mahon, Minorca, on the 7th. The vessel was filled to her utmost capacity with stores taken for her own use from the storehouse at Villefranche, and a large quantity for transfer to the *Quinnabeg*. The usual civilities were extended by the civil authorities at Port Mahon, salutes exchanged, and official calls made. The 11th of September being the anniversary of the Princess of the Asturias, the *Lancaster* dressed ship and fired a national salute at noon. The Admiral, accompanied by his staff, attended a reception given by the Governor-General, who sent his carriage with an escort of cavalry to accompany them to his residence. Permission having been tendered, the landing party of the ship have been sent on shore for drill and exercise, and have made marked improvements and is now in a high state of efficiency. Sailed from Port Mahon on the 21st September, for Cadiz, Spain, where the *Kearney* had been ordered to proceed after remaining a week in Lisbon.

QUINNABEG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Was detained a week at Yarmouth, until Sept. 3, by the severe gales which at that time visited the English Channel. She arrived at Gibraltar Sept. 11, and having coaled there, proceeded on the 13th, reaching Port Mahon on the 16th. She has been ordered to Leghorn for repairs, which will be made with as little delay as possible. A despatch announces her arrival at Leghorn, Sept. 25.

KEARNEY, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. A cable announces her arrival at Gibraltar, Spain, Oct. 10.

Pacific Station.—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes. **ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander J. B. Coughlan. At Sitka, Alaska.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Left Panama, Sept. 24, to visit the Coast of Central America, and would probably reach Pinar Arenz in Costa Rica, Sept. 28. Arrived at Corinto, Coast of Nicaragua, Oct. 6.

IROQUOIS, 31 rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Peru, Sept. 10. Has orders to remain at Callao for the present. It is the intention to send the *Iroquois* windward on the arrival of the *Wachusett* at Callao, and to send the *Wachusett* windward again when the *Lackawanna* reaches Callao. This arrangement will keep these vessels moving, and will secure the presence of at least one of them on the Coast of Chili and one at Callao at all times. Health of the squadron is good.

LAOKAWANNA, 21 rate, 9 guns, Capt. A. P. Cook. Sailed from Callao, Sept. 10, for the Coast of Chili, with orders to stop at Arica and Iquique on the way. Her commanding officer has been instructed to return to Callao by the 1st of March next, allowing time enough to go to Guayaquil before reaching his destination. All the distance North will be made under sail.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickinson. Store ship. Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 10, en route for the U. S. Mail matter for this vessel should be sent at present as follows (always addressing to U. S. S. *Pensacola*, care U. S. Consul): From Oct. 6 to 27, Batavia, Java; from Nov. 3 to 10, Tamatave, Madagascar; after Nov. 10, Cape Town, South Africa. Mail should go via Europe.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. T. Mahon. At Callao, Peru, at last accounts. Had orders to offer transportation to Minister Gibbs to Mollendo, or such other point in the South of Peru that he might wish to land at on his way to the Capital of Bolivia. She is then to proceed to the Chilean Coast, stopping at Antofagasta, and return to Callao under sail by the 1st of December next.

Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

ALERT, 3d rate, iron vessel, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Mare Island, Cal. Has been sitting out. Was put in commission Oct. 8, 1888. She will be sent to China, and is expected to sail about Nov. 1.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Comdr. Barker reports by cable his arrival at Batavia on Sept. 4.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Reported, Sept. 21, en route for Singapore and Hong Kong.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. J. Higginson. Sailed from Nagasaki August 16, on return to Corea. Will be relieved by the *Essex*, and then go to Chefoo, to afford facilities for the U. S. Minister, John Russell Young, to visit ports in China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gidden. Was at Hong Kong, China, July 24, undergoing repairs.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Yokohama at last accounts.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Yokohama Aug. 11. All well on board. After slight repairs, will go to Corea to relieve the *Monocacy*.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. R. L. Phythian. At New York, anchored off the Battery.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At Funchal, Madeira. At last accounts en route for the U. S.

A LETTER, under date of September 15, received at Newport, R. I., Oct. 6, from an officer on board the United States training ship *Jamestown*, reports that vessel at Funchal, Madeira. She was to sail September 18, and the rumor was that the American Consul and wife were to take passage on board her for America. It was expected she would reach Newport about October 20. "We have," writes the officer, "at present on board a French sailor who stabbed a drunken mate at Tangiers, Africa, and who was some hours later shot in the leg by the captain of an American barkentine on board of which the affray took place. The sailor is now being taken to the States for trial, the captain meanwhile being allowed to depart unmolested."

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Off West Twenty-third street, New York, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Arrived at New York Oct. 6. Will participate in the ceremonies at Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at York, Oct. 4, and will proceed up the Hudson as far as Newburgh, N. Y., to take part in the centennial celebration at that place on Oct. 18.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. Arrived at New York, Sept. 4.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieutenant Uriel Sebree. Arrived at Navy-yard, New York, from Portsmouth, N. H., on the 6th inst. Her performance was quite satisfactory and her commanding officer is assured of her ability to make the passage to Alaska. The *Pinta* collided with an unknown sailing vessel, a brig, on the night of Oct. 3, about 8 p. m., near Crosslight, Nantucket Shoals, striking her a glancing blow about 10 feet from her stern. The *Pinta* had but little headway at the time, her engines having been reversed. She followed the brig some distance, and supposing no injury had been done to her, continued her course. No damage was done *Pinta*. The brig *Tallyho*, of Machias, has been reported as having sunk from a collision with an unknown steamer about the same time and in the same locality. She was bound from Philadelphia to Boston. The captain and his wife, and the crew, were picked up in a boat by the *Martha Weeks*, after 14 hours at sea.

POWATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. A despatch announces her arrival at St. Pierre, Sept. 24, from St. John's, N. B.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. C. E. Clarke. At Mare Island. Went on dock Sept. 27, and is having her bottom thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and painted. Will go off dock Oct. 8 or 9, and immediately commence to take in coal, provisions, stores, etc., preparatory to departure for her station about Oct. 18. Commander C. E. Clarke relieved Lieut. Ray as navigator Oct. 5; Surgeon J. L. Neilson relieved P. A. Surgeon C. H. H. Hall, and Mr. Petersen relieved Mr. Bolles as chart maker. Ensign Clements has left, and will go on the *Alert*. The crew of the *Ranger* has been so changed by recent additions that it can be called an entirely new one.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Left New London, Oct. 8, for Glen Cove, L. I. The examination by the New York Chamber of Commerce will take place about Oct. 20.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. J. F.

Merry, commanding temporarily. Left Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, for New York. It is understood that she will be in attendance at Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 18.

YASTIO, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At New York Navy-yard. Will have sheathing removed, and take battery on board. Was put in Dry Dock Oct. 8. We give elsewhere a report of her Arctic cruise.

The following movements of this vessel were reported at the Navy Department, October 4, 1888: Sailed from St. John's, N. F., September 20, having on board as passengers, by direction of the Department, Lieut. E. A. Garlington and the Greely relief party. Strong northerly and northeasterly winds prevailed to the longitude of Sable Island, and sail alone was used to that point. At 6 p. m. of September 24 it began to blow from S. E., increasing to a moderate gale, and continued until 8 a. m. of the 25th, the wind then shifting in squalls to W. S. W., and increasing in force until 3 p. m., when it blew a strong gale for six hours, moderating on the 26th. The wind still holding to the westward, steam was used the remainder of the passage, and the vessel anchored in the North River Sept. 29.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Mexican gunboat *La Libertad* arrived at New Orleans, Oct. 7, from Vera Cruz.

The Naval Medical Society held its fifteenth regular monthly meeting at the Museum of Hygiene, Washington, Oct. 4. Papers were read by Surgeon Hoehling on the Contagiousness of Yellow Fever; by Surgeon Horner, on Early Epidemics of Yellow Fever, and by Surgeon Martin on the Yellow Fever Epidemic of Pensacola in 1882. Letters from Surgeon Gutierrez respecting the yellow fever of the present year were read, and in the course of the discussion that followed Surgeon Wales stated that Surgeon Gutierrez repeated the remarkable proportion of forty-one cases treated by him without a death. A paper by Surgeon Wise on Oxalic Acid Poisoning and the exhibition and explanation by Surgeon Richey of a new surgical apparatus for delicate operations concluded this very interesting meeting. There was a large attendance and a gratifying interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Fawcett, the English Postmaster-General, announces that after August, 1884, the British government will not renew the present contracts for the conveyance of mails between Great Britain and the United States. The mails thereafter will be despatched, as now, thrice weekly from Queenstown, but instead of making long contracts the department will from time to time exercise its discretion as to the lines by which the mails will be despatched. The companies that can furnish the swiftest vessels and most efficient service will carry the mails.

THREE new cases of yellow fever and one death were reported from Pensacola, Oct. 6, and one additional case and a death at Washington, Oct. 8. The weather has been intensely hot for a week.

THE thanks of the President and the Government have been conveyed, through the Department of State, to Count Emil Ahlefeldt-Saurungen, of Ikrutsk, East Siberia, for services rendered to the officers of the U. S. Navy in charge of the search for and removal of the remains of the lost officers and men of the *Jeannette*.

THE *Alliance*, *Portsmouth*, *Saratoga*, and *Tallapoosa* will take part in the celebration at Newburgh, N. Y., October 18, and probably the *Vandalia*. It is expected that the vessels will go up the Hudson River in line together. Adm'l Cooper in command, the *Portsmouth* in tow of one of the steamers.

BIDS were opened in the Navy Department on the 9th instant under the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of Aug. 20, to furnish compound armor plates for the turret armor of the monitor, *Miantonomah*. Only two propositions of any kind were handed in—one from Austin P. Brown, agent of the Otis Iron and Steel Company, the other from William H. Wallace & Co., New York, representatives of John Brown and Co. and Charles Cammell and Co., Sheffield, England. Mr. Brown made no offer, but was prepared to furnish cast-steel armor plate of the best quality and would make a proposition if that kind would be accepted. Messrs. Wallace and Co. proposed to furnish the plates called for in the advertisement at \$110 per ton, of 2240 lbs., delivered at New York, exclusive of duty, a test plate of 11½ inches to be first furnished, and if satisfactory the others required to be of like quality. The Secretary did not announce his decision in the matter.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Oct. 5.—Assistant Paymaster John S. Carpenter, to the Yantic on the 15th of October.

Oct. 6.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Josiah R. Stanton, to special duty on the 1st of November next, and on the 1st of January next to report for duty on the Coast Survey.

Oct. 8.—Lieutenant S. A. Stanton, to duty in the Navy Department on the 20th of October.

Lieutenant Henry J. Hunt, to instruction in ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Driggs, to duty in the Navy Department on the 15th of October.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden, to the Ranger on the 30th of October.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall, Boatswains James C. Walton, Thomas Bennett, William Long, Thomas S. Collier and William Jones; Gunners Jonathan M. Ballard, James Hutchinson and Samuel D. Hines, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Oct. 9.—Lieutenant Chas. O. Allibone, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th of October.

Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. P. Howell, to the Alert.

Lieutenant-Commander George Talcott, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Oct. 10.—Lieutenant John B. Collins, to the Tennessee.

Lieutenant Fiddis S. Carter, to the training ship *New York*.

Pay Director Charles W. Abbot, as Navy Pay Agent at Boston on the 1st of November.

Ensign George F. Ormsby, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

Oct. 5.—Lieutenant Frank E. Sawyer, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Swatara*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Swatara*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Rush, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Assistant Engineer Geo. H. T. Babbitt, from the Yantic, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, from the Yantic, and granted three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles M. Ray, from the Yantic on the 15th of October, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Oct. 6.—Paymaster W. J. Thomson, from duty on the Coast Survey on the 1st of January next, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Oct. 8.—Commander Fredk. Pearson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Wachusett* on the 9th of September, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Driggs has reported his return home, having been detached from the Hartford on the 24th of September and has been placed on waiting orders.

Ensigns Herman G. Dressel and A. A. Ackerman, from the Yantic and ordered to duty at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Assistant Engineer W. D. Weaver, from the Yantic, and granted three months' leave from October 8.

Oct. 9.—Assistant Engineer Henry K. Ivers, from the Trenton, and ordered to the Yantic.

Oct. 10.—Captain Henry Wilson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Lackawanna* on the 9th of September and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director G. E. Thornton, from duty as Navy Pay Agent at Boston on the 1st of November next, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer John F. Bingham, from the Ranger, and placed on sick leave.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Surgeon Thomas Hiland for one year, with permission to visit England.

To Lieutenant Austin M. Knight for three months from October 8.

RESIGNED.

The resignation of Ensign James Gray having been accepted his orders to the Alert have been revoked and he has been granted leave until March 31, 1884.

Ensign Wm. H. Emerson, to take effect on the 4th of October, 1884, detached from the *Swatara*, and granted leave until that date.

Naval Cadet C. H. Matthews.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

Surgeon D. McMurtrie and Passed Assistant Surgeon Millard H. Crawford, who appeared before the Medical Board for Survey, were pronounced not unfit for duty and have been placed on waiting orders.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Naval Cadets Silas H. Wright, Wm. T. Webster and Albert Moritz, from October 5, 1883, with one year's sea pay in accordance with act of Congress approved August 5, 1882.

Naval Cadets Daniel Morgan and Zeblun B. Vance, from June 30, 1883, in accordance with same act.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Oct. 10, 1883:

A. T. Freeman, Lieutenant, at Camden, N. J., October 11.

John Bebe, quarter gunner, August 31, U. S. S. *Nipsic*, British Hospital, Montevideo.

John McLaughlin, beneficiary, October 6, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

John Lacey, landsman, engineer's force, August 18, U. S. S. *Quinnebang*, Seaman's Hospital, Funchal, Madeira.

Henry Wilson, chief gunner's mate, September 7, U. S. S. *Yantic*.

MARINE CORPS.

Leave granted to Captain R. L. Meade for one month from October 9.

CHANGES ON THE PACIFIC STATION.

Lieutenant-Commander David C. Woodrow was relieved from duty on board the *Lackawanna* and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington, for treatment on the 6th of September.

Ensign Henry Minett was detached from the Hartford and ordered to the *Lackawanna* on the 7th of September.

Ensign M. L. Reed, Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. Scott and Naval Cadet Arthur H. Clark was detached from the Hartford and ordered to the *Lackawanna* on the 22d of August.

Asst.-Eng. C. C. Kleckner, detached from the *Iroquois*, and ordered to the *Wachusett*, on Aug. 30.

Gunner E. J. Beacham, detached from the Hartford on Aug. 24, and ordered to his home, on recommendation of Medical Board of Survey.

CHANGES ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Ensign Franklin Swift and Naval Cadets R. B. Higgins, R. C. Alexander, and C. F. Webster, from the *Nipsic* to the flag-ship Brooklyn.

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 12.

Commodore Luce was called to Boston the latter part of last week.

At the present time there are 263 boys on board the training ship *New Hampshire*.

Surgeon J. C. Wise, U. S. N., attached to the training ship *New Hampshire*, has gone to Virginia with his family for a few weeks.

Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., has taken rooms at the Nason cottage.

Gunner Joseph Swift, attached to the Torpedo Station, has gone to Brooklyn on a brief visit.

A draft of fifty boys has been received on board of the *New Hampshire* from the *Minnesota* at New York. Lieut. Lucien Young had the boys in charge.

Lieut. Reich left here Saturday night with a detachment of forty-five boys from the *New Hampshire* for the Trenton at New York.

The revenue cutter *Samuel Decker* rendered timely aid on Friday to a schooner in distress off this place.

The Fort Adams Base Ball club beat the Newport club in a well contested game, the score standing 12 to 6. Major Theo. K. Gibbs, of New York, gave a purse of \$25 as a prize to the winning team.

Prof. Elliott Coues, of the Smithsonian Institute, General S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., and Major T. B. Ferguson, the United States Fish Commissioner, have been elected honorary members of the Newport Natural History Society.

Prof. S. B. Baird has offered to stock an aquarium for the society.

Major Randolph, U. S. A., is in town, the guest of his father-in-law, Hon. Samuel Powel.

The *Tallapoosa* is expected at the Torpedo Station for the purpose of taking on board the Selfridge gun-cotton torpedoes for the *Trenton* and *Vandalia*.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Commander Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., commander of the *Jamestown*, has arrived at the Ferguson cottage, Bath Road.

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We publish elsewhere a General Order, issued recently by General C. C. Augur, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Texas, designed to mitigate the evils which so frequently arise in consequence of inequality of sentences imposed by Courts-martial for precisely similar offences, and upon offenders whose merits are equal. As a guide for the action of Courts, General Augur's order is of great value, and it clearly shows the necessity for a definite penal code for the Army, established by law. Military punishments are often capricious, and there is need of reform. We have a Corps of Judge-Advocates, experienced in Army requirements. Why could not a few of them be constituted a Board to revise the Articles of War, so far as they relate to the administration of military justice, and the customs of service; make their recommendations to the Secretary of War, himself a capable lawyer, and, from the whole, evolve Articles of War and Regulations, in the respect mentioned, which shall meet the want which General Augur's order is intended to supply for the Department of Texas.

SEVERAL changes in the stations of officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been ordered this week, and are reported in our columns of Army orders.

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LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

YEARS before it was established, the want was felt of a school which should vigorously reflect, in theory and practice, advanced military ideas as applied to the cavalry and infantry arms. Costly experiments and sad experiences of our war were vividly remembered, and the conviction was general that a repetition of these evils should not be hazarded through ignorance, and that the more complicated and difficult duties of line officers, resulting from rapid advancement in warfare, should be thoroughly taught. It was plain, too, that in our service there was wanting interest, so absorbing to military thought in Europe, in the great changes in methods of war which were so rapidly leaving behind old practices. Perpetual Indian troubles and occupations on our frontiers; our territorial remoteness from European complications and demands; and the overshadowing industrial spirit of the country, doubtless had much to do with this.

However this may have been, the satisfaction felt on the creation of the school at Leavenworth was joined to the hope that its influence would stir up everywhere in the infantry and cavalry arms lively thought upon modern military evolution and lead to more professional study and inquiry.

Of course no such immediate results were anticipated, for at the time of the order by which the school was ushered into existence, it was known that there were at Leavenworth neither suitable buildings nor appliances, nor appropriations for either; that there were very limited quarters, only those which would be spared at much inconvenience from the post of Leavenworth; that all the difficulties of organization were to be overcome; that money had not been given for suitable examinations of like institutions abroad, and that the methods of such institutions had not been studied. Still, through the constant encouragement and assistance of the General commanding the Department of the Missouri, and the aid constantly extended from the resources of that department, the beginning was made, and everybody in the line was grateful for it. The idea was generous and comprehensive, inasmuch as it aimed at the elevation of the whole service.

Conceding all that may be said of early difficulties, there remains a misgiving that there are mistakes made there; that results originally anticipated cannot be realized; and that to make adequate return to the service for the expenditures and devoted labors, many changes should be made from the present system of instruction; the tendency of which is to impart general knowledge,

rather than a specially practical, professional education, as the name of the school implies.

Two years have passed since the school had birth. A class has graduated, and another has started, and yet there is little variation from the original somewhat crude beginning. There is a school, it is true, firmly and well established in discipline and methodical procedure; but not differing much from the branches of study of our ordinary higher schools. It may be profitable to discuss the questions of instruction and methods there, as measured by the standard of the necessities of the Army; for it is certainly a serious consideration whether substitutions may not be advantageously made, for a portion at least of the present curriculum.

The course of study at the school is of two years' duration, and to suit the capacity of officers sent there they are divided into two classes, with studies apportioned to each class as follows:

The course of the first class for two years is: 141 lessons in law, civil and military; 103 in land surveying; 67 in the army regulations and in the manuals of infantry, cavalry, and artillery drill, in the school of the squad, the company, and the battalion; 38 in field fortifications and outposts; 89 in grand operations of war, of great armies, and campaigns, together with route sketching and field topography; and 15 lessons on the use of flags in military signalling. The second class during the first year studies the common school boys' text books, having 18 lessons in arithmetic, 20 in algebra, 29 in geometry, 9 in geography, 24 in English grammar, and 34 in history of the United States; and during its second year this class has 68 lessons in law; 54 in land surveying; 38 in field fortifications; 35 in outposts; 94 in the army regulations, and in the manuals for infantry, cavalry, and artillery drill, in the school of the squad, company, and battalion; 64 on grand operations of war, of great armies and campaigns; and 12 on the use of flags in military signalling, together with instruction in land topography and route sketching.

The course of study of the first class would undoubtedly be useful to a lawyer, a land surveyor, or a drill master; but junior, as well as all officers, are supposed to post themselves up in tactics and army regulations, and in enough law for their ordinary duties as members of courts-martial. As for military signalling with flags, it belongs exclusively to the Signal Corps, specially organized for the purpose; and while the signal alphabet would do nobody any harm, there are many other studies, in these times of pressing need of modern military knowledge, that would far better occupy the time of the line officer.

A knowledge of field topography, route sketching, and field fortifications is indispensable. The latter is made far more valuable when accompanied by practical instruction, which does not appear to be the case at Leavenworth. Therefore, if the young officer retains his knowledge of even this he must have the will and intelligence to apply it himself after leaving the school.

Of the two years' course of the first class there remains to be considered the eighty-nine lessons on grand operations of war, involving the highest principles of grand tactics and strategy. There is no evidence that the officers put to this study are first taught anything whatever of the most elementary principles, such as minor tactics applied in war to the management of troop and company units, battalions, brigades and divisions; of fighting them under the varying conditions of ground, obstacles, surprises, etc., both in attack and defence. No studies of tactical problems as to the disposition of these elementary units of command are given the pupil for consideration and solution, even those which might commonly present themselves to bodies of troops within the sphere of his command. Without any of this preparation there is put into his hands a text book upon the most complicated principles of strategy and of the grand combinations of campaigns, extending over territory equal to one-half Europe; intricate investigations which only master military minds can understand and appreciate, such as have originated with leaders like Marlborough, Saxe, Wellington and Napoleon.

This is very much like beginning the lexicon before instructing in the alphabet; certainly a singular volume to put before those who, in the theory of war, are mere military infants, who neither know, nor are taught anything of the interval between minor and grand tactics, or of the vast stride that they have taken from the manual of drill to strategy. This is the sort of knowledge which, skipping from the drill of a company, or the command of a regiment, to the great operations of war, brought about so many of the disasters and ghastly failures of our Civil War.

What has been said of the studies of the two years' course of the first class, applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the second year's course of the second class; and as for

the first year's course of that class it embraces no more than is taught in common grammar schools throughout the country.

As final resultants, then, of the studies at the School of Application, of *practical value in a military sense*, there are remaining of the *first class* course of *two years*, 38 lessons on field fortifications and outposts, and the instruction in field topography, sketching and surveying; and to the second class, of two years, 38 lessons on field fortifications, 38 lessons on outposts, and similar instruction in field topography and surveying.

It may be said, and justly, that the military students have the opportunity at Leavenworth of two years' good schooling in other studies, which, on the whole, fits them with a fair knowledge of law, surveying, drill, regulations of the Army, and general orders. But if the object of this school is to provide young 2d lieutenants with an education merely in subjects belonging to general knowledge, then its present name, "The Military School of Application," ought to be changed to that of "The Army English High School," or some similar name, which would convey an idea of its course of study; and let selections be made from officers for education there accordingly.

While the principle of educating at the public expense the youth of the Army is in every way to be recognized, it is also to be remembered that the Army is in no sense an eleemosynary institution; but that the basis of assistance to officers and their advancement in the service is personal merit and capacity, and not ignorance and unfitness. And, therefore, if there are officers of the Army so ill-informed, as a part of the foregoing exhibit of study seems to imply, any school of applied military art and science is no place for them; for the very name signifies a theoretically educated class. Besides this, young Army officers are presumed to know something; they are supposed to be informed in elementary subjects, and it is too late to labor at such a school with those who are not.

It certainly seems anomalous that there should be ordered to this school, with its course of study as is now established, graduates from West Point. There is far more of the theory and practice of military art and science taught at West Point, and probably more thoroughly taught, than at Leavenworth. There are all the manuals of drills and all the practice, together with field fortifications and outposts; permanent fortification, military surveying, sketching, and topography. There is not so much study of law, or of land surveying; but there is quite sufficient and more than sufficient of both. Nor is any work studied there on the grand operations of war and strategy—the transcendentalisms of military science. It is thought that after the military student has mastered the A, B, C of troop leading of small bodies of men, he would be better qualified to appreciate such a work on the operations of war. In place of this latter book, there is used at West Point a very elementary text book on the first principles of the art of war, of which a thorough knowledge is exacted. Neither is there studied at West Point the regulations of the Army, or its general orders.

It is by no means here sought to convey the idea that every West Point graduate should not have the benefit of a school of applied military art; but as in the present course of instruction at Leavenworth he is not taught as much, practically, as he has already been made familiar with, and not so much theory as he has already learned at West Point. It is not seen how he is to be benefited in being taken away from duty with his regiment and sent to that school. The requirements for mere admission to the Military Academy are greater than those comprised in the first year's course of study at Leavenworth for the second class.

There is another feature of the present course of instruction there, which reacts mischievously upon the younger officers of the Army. This School of Application is supposed to comprehend within it that which in the aggregate is a model for the infantry and cavalry instruction of the whole Army, in theory and in practice. It assumes to impart a high professional knowledge, so advantageous that West Point graduates should be sent there. As such, it ought to inspire professional emulation in the Army at large, in following its methods and in the acquisition of what is taught there.

Does the school at Leavenworth do this? On the contrary, there seems to be a general sentiment toward it bordering on indifference. But it is certain that both the public and the Army have the right to expect something more than that it should be a school embracing so much of the ordinary English branches; so little of the applied art and science of the principles of modern war; and so much of theory and practice of mere battalion and company drills, land surveying, and law.

There is still another serious consideration. The present course at the Leavenworth school comprehends

but little if anything more of professional importance than is taught at many colleges and universities of the country having a military professorship. And when appropriations are to be asked for it may be inquired why it is of importance to support special military schools at the public expense which confer no advantages not common to many other schools. If our military schools hope to continue to exist they must maintain professional instruction on a much higher plane than can be reached elsewhere.

We shall, at the risk of the charge of presumption, venture to suggest some measures, which it is believed might be advantageously adopted at the Leavenworth school. It is in the first place to be observed, and perpetually borne in mind, that the education of the youth of the Army at Leavenworth is not for their own particular exaltation, or that they may shine individually; but it is that the Army at large may be, to the whole extent of the additional instruction conferred, the ultimate beneficiary. They should go forth from that school to the Army informed of all the modern ideas of the theory and practice of war, within their immediate grades of command, and of those to which they are likely to attain for some years to come; and they should be wholly capable of imparting all their instruction to their respective corps.

To bring about this result, officers sent to the school should represent the very best talent of the line of the Army. They should be most carefully selected as the most meritorious, intelligent, and the best fitted, as instruments to accomplish the end in view, to wit, *the instruction of the Army*. The Army is entitled to the benefit of its best talent, and should not be burdened at such a place with the slothful and the stupid. To accomplish this there should be required certain educational qualifications for admission. Success in admission should be elevated to the place of high compliment, and the education of the school be regarded as an esteemed privilege. This will permit all students admitted to start from the same point, and all to be taught the same course.

As for the course of instruction, a safe principle to follow would be that *nothing should be studied not useful in actual war, and that both theoretical and practical instruction conform, as far as possible, to the modern methods of actual war*.

There should be established a *battalion of instruction* of a strength of about three hundred men, rank and file, composed of the most intelligent and worthy non-commissioned officers and privates, selected from infantry and cavalry companies in the service, one or more from each. To them should be imparted, simultaneously with the officers, all the practical instruction of the school. These will prove the real instructors of the rank and file of the Army; and they will take back to their respective companies perfect uniformity in knowledge and effort. These men should also receive, taught by the battalion student officers, complete theoretical instruction. By this is not meant that they be simply taught to drill and recite in tactics; for where drill is necessary for bearing, discipline, and steadiness under fire, mere drill manoeuvres are a small part of practical instruction, and of itself conveys faint evidence of military capacity or fitness.

There would be little or no more expense in sending enlisted men to the school at Leavenworth, than there is in the present system of transporting there five or six companies of the two arms, from remote stations. Every officer of the line sees the want of a higher professional knowledge among non-commissioned officers, and they can be made in this manner the channel to convey to the Army a higher instruction, by their education, as well as by the education of the junior officers; for they have a permanent contract with the company or troop.

What then should be practically taught to this battalion of instruction of men and student officers, that will be useful and conformable to the modern ideas of war? Drill, of course, full and sufficient (but time not uselessly frittered away at it), and then, that drill practically applied in the field to modern methods and necessities of attack and defence, under all sorts of suppositions and positions, as infantry and as cavalry; then with the two arms united—making such work the rehearsal of the battlefield, in the closest possible way: in the units of the company, the battalion and brigade, working out all sorts of tactical problems set on the ground, and in everything relating to the employment of troops in actual war. The attack and defence of localities, practiced with the company, then with higher units, having reference to the country and obstacles, closed and open; security of flanks, communication of rear parts, means of retreat, cover, reserves, difficulties of deployment, the use of cavalry as feelers, as supports, and to attack.

For methods of war now render it indispensable that commanders of the smallest bodies possess to the fullest extent the knowledge necessary to extricate themselves from difficulties, as well as to inflict damage upon the enemy; and, too, local commanders alone are able to take advantage in actual war of passing opportunities in their vicinity; for in all fighting in a closed country the battle breaks up into detached fights, and a very important part, frequently the deciding part, is that played by subordinate commanders. There is no time to refer to superiors for orders, every officer must act for himself.

"The last great step in tactical progress was developing the intelligence of the rank and file in the individual order of attack; the next is the more scientific handling of detachments in action. Great successes are not won by one great commander, but by many intelligent subordinates. It is to one and only one battalion that the duty of attacking and carrying a definite point can now be intrusted; similarly, on the defensive, it may be assumed that the defence of each point will be intrusted to some comparatively small body of men. The leader may have but a score of men; he may have troops of but one arm or of all arms." . . . "In modern fighting tactics, an error once made can rarely be corrected. To attempt to interfere with troops once committed to action would be a dangerous, perhaps a fatal course; therefore the local commander after he has received his instructions must proceed to carry them out himself."

Recent tactical modifications all tend to greater independence of action in subordinate leaders; not in any sense to the extent of less discipline or more disorder, or that they are emancipated from rigid control, or may depart in any way from the symmetry of a general purpose or movement; but that the method of action may more vary with circumstances, in the more extended depth and front of modern battlefields, where the greater range of arms increases so much advantages of relative position of fronts of forces in action. These deep and extended fronts can only be worked with the aid of the most careful training. "As the difference between a good and a bad workman becomes all the more evident as their tools are improved, so tactical obstacles, in a theatre of war, are always in favor of the highest intelligence and the best trained troops."

Special practical instruction in the infantry arm of this battalion of instruction, in applied tactics, should then extend through what has been indicated in offensive and defensive movements, in all the features of arrangements for battle—supports, reserves, advance, assault, pursuit, defensive, choice of position, extent of front, counter attack, retreat, infantry against cavalry defensive stands, intrenching, both shelter and field intrenching, field obstacles and defensive works, bridge building with improvised materials, practical reconnaissances, outpost duty with written reports of results, and analysis of all operations, from the leaders of the troops.

As to the cavalry instruction, it is to be remarked that it is the opinion of the best authorities that future wars "will begin with fierce and long sustained cavalry conflicts." The future task of cavalry will, therefore, be far greater than ever—to keep up the touch with the enemy, to observe all his movements before, during, and after the battle, and at the same time to mask our own. Thorough practical and theoretical education of cavalry officers is, therefore, of the first importance in the handling and manoeuvring of masses of cavalry in the open field, against similar masses, or against infantry, and always with a definite object.

In our service, in neither infantry nor cavalry, is there a definite and recognized system of offensive and defensive tactics for either small or large bodies of troops, when operating against an enemy in the open field; and it should be the principal purpose of a school of application, or of applied tactics, to completely instruct in such matters; that the management of large and small bodies of cavalry under all the various emergencies of that arm be carefully and clearly defined, theoretically and practically. Hence, practical instruction should extend to all the duties of exploring, patrolling, raiding, reconnaissance, escorting, outpost duty, and dispositions for screening advancing troops; covering railroads and telegraph lines; seizing roads, bridges, passes, defiles, searching villages, postal and telegraph offices; pursuit, driving back pursuers, and retreat, and collecting supplies and forage—all, according to the *actual methods of war*, and practiced under assumptions of like conditions of difficulties and dangers, that the instruction may be wholly realistic. Practical problems of field operations against an opposing force, given out on the field, and embracing general and special ideas and objects, to be skillfully executed, and minute reports and maps made of the method of operations; the maps drawn to scale, with

all the features of country passed over, position of the enemy, his dispositions, and the results.

As for the *theoretical studies* of both infantry and cavalry at such a school, they should cover the training of infantry and cavalry for battle, and all the principles of fighting each arm offensively and defensively, from text books on troop-leading and tactical problems, of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions; composition of troops of different arms for general and special service; arrangement of lines of battle of modern depth and front, for all variations of the ground and country, for attack and defence; and everything relating to the employment of these arms on the battlefield; minor tactics, applied to the attack and defence of localities, in open or closed country; the solving theoretically and by maps of military problems; writing military essays and memoirs of a practical character upon stated subjects; studies of field lines; and the marching of troops, and their transportation and supply by sea and land.

When all these labors and studies have been fully grasped, and the students made familiar with the difficulties to be overcome in war, and the solution of these difficulties, and when they are fully prepared for the performance successfully of all the tasks of their grade, they may turn their attention to the analyses of battles, and to critical military discussions, military field engineering, and elementary text books upon the art of war.

At examinations the idle and incompetent should be at once sent to their regiments.

It should be impressed that these preliminary studies are merely the foundations of an education to go on through their whole military career. If this be true, in order to enforce this education and professional fitness, there should be in both the infantry and cavalry arms an examination for every grade preliminary to promotion therein; that the impetus imparted at the School of Application be not lost, or dispersed in idleness or trifling occupations.

Through the kind, the continued and wise exertions of General Pope, the appointments of the school have now been placed on a comfortable basis; and it is hoped that the present very able superintendent may find it desirable to bring about, by modifications of the present system, results more closely in sympathy with the pressing wants of the Army.

H. M. LAZELLE,
Lieut.-Col., 23d Inf., U. S. Army.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco states that in Army circles there and in Gen. Miles's command much feeling exists over the refusal of the War Department to comply with the recommendation of Gen. Sherman to transfer the 21st Infantry with the 10th Infantry. Doubtless the 21st as individuals feel disappointed, but they are too good soldiers not to accept uncomplainingly what the superior military authority has seen fit to decide. It seems to be now a simple question of funds, and there are many still sanguine that by a little cheese paring here and there the money may be found to give at least a portion of the troops entitled to a change of station a move before the current fiscal year expires.

In February last the Surgeon General of the Army issued a circular, which we noticed at the time, and the object of which was to ensure uniformity in the recorded data of post mortem examinations. It did not require medical officers to make such examinations any more frequently, or under any new conditions, the daily papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Prior to the issue of the circular medical officers frequently failed to record important features of the post mortem, and in order to make the record complete a regular form, recommended by Dr. Bowdich, somewhat modified was adopted, and with other instructions from the Surgeon General printed in a circular and sent to all the officers of the Medical Department.

THE annual reports of the Bureaus of the War Departments, and of Divisions and Department Commanders, are now nearly ready, and General Sherman on Thursday formally applied, in consequence, to be relieved from the Command of the Army on the first of November. President Arthur, in a letter acceding to the request, pays a highly eulogistic tribute to the worth and services of the distinguished General. The formal orders will be issued immediately, relieving General Sherman and directing Lieutenant General Sheridan to assume command of the army. These will be closely followed by orders making necessary re-assignments in Division and Department Commanders. It is designed, we understand, by the officials and others in Washington, to tender General Sherman a farewell reception fitting in every respect to mark the close of his dis-

tinguished career on the active list of the army, and also to receive, in a fitting manner, his successor in command, Lieutenant General Sheridan.

AN interesting meeting of the Military Service Institution was held at its rooms on Governor's Island, on Thursday afternoon, at which there was a large attendance. General E. L. Molineux read a valuable paper on "Riots in Cities, and Their Suppression," which we give elsewhere. The lunch which followed the meeting gave opportunity for pleasant social interchanges.

WE published this week a roster of officers on General Mounted Recruiting Service, corrected so as to show the changes which occurred October 1st, under the new details which went into effect on that date.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "In your editorial comment upon an extract from the *Arizona Miner*, in the *JOURNAL* of Oct. 6, you say: 'Gen. Miles will be retired on account of age in July, 1895.' You apparently reckon age, not by flight of years, but by achievements. Gen. Miles, under existing laws, will be retired on account of age nearly ten years later than the date mentioned by you." Gen. Schofield reaches the age of retirement Sept. 29, 1895, and Gen. Miles, who was born Aug. 8, 1839, Aug. 8, 1903, or nearly eight years later. So he will hold the command seven years, ten months, and nine days, to be exact. The error in date was in the article from the *Miner* upon which we commented.

By the *Catholic Citizen*, the official organ of the Church for the Northwest, we are now told that "Sitting Bull is still under instruction, and that he hopes soon to have the pleasure of receiving him into the church. His excellent disposition gives assurance that his conversion will result in drawing numerous members of the Sioux tribe into the true fold. His son, who is now in his twenty-third year, and who is married, was among the 41 young Indians who arrived this week at Feshanville (named after Archbishop Feehan) Training School, where he will receive an industrial education to be paid for by the Government." We are pleased to learn of this excellent disposition on the part of Sitting Bull, and that so many Sioux are coming into the fold. They have been in a good many folds during the past year but seldom remained long.

TO our list of last week of heads of teams, we have to add the name of Corporal J. J. Wolford, Company E, 19th Inf., Department of Texas, with a total score of 255; per cent., 80.95. Major John C. Bates, 20th Inf., is in charge of the Division of the Missouri Team.

THE Soldiers' Reunion at Leavenworth this week was a successful affair. The programme was opened on Wednesday by Major-General Pope in a few effective remarks, the General being introduced to the assembled veterans as "a patriot, soldier, scholar, and statesman, whose heart always beat in sympathy with the veterans who had served through the great civil struggle."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Court-martial—Col. John P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, president—which will convene at Fort Keogh, Oct. 16, in accordance with S. O., No. 172, Department of Dakota, is for the trial of Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Charles E. Hargous, 5th Infantry, charged with duplicating his pay accounts. Major A. E. Bates, Pay Department, has been subpoenaed as a witness. He left Washington on Wednesday for Fort Keogh.

The court-martial case of Lieut. James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, who was tried on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having married a woman he had cohabited with previous to marriage, will, it is expected, be acted upon by the President this week. The Judge Advocate General, in his review of the case, takes the ground that the court was not justified, from the evidence adduced, in bringing in the finding it did.

The question of a successor to Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby, in command of the Asiatic squadron, is just now agitating the minds of the majority of officers on the list of commodores. Commodore Upshur was one of the first put on the slate for the place. It was offered him when Secretary Chandler was in New York last week, but it is understood that he declined. He prefers to remain in command of the New York Navy Yard a while longer. Commo. Luce's name has been mentioned in connection with this command, also that of Commodores Franklin and D. Kraft. Secretary Chandler is giving this matter attention, and will, it is expected, make a selection within a very few days. There is good reason for saying that the coming man in this connection will be one of the two last mentioned.

It is now thought that Capt. John H. Russell will succeed Capt. Irwin in command of the Mare Island yard. Capt. P. C. Johnson is his strongest competitor for the place.

It is generally conceded by officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering that Chief Engineer Loring will receive the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief, which will be decided upon probably during the coming week.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury passed upon the following longevity claims of Army officers since our last report: Capt. Chas. H. Campbell, 6th Cav.; Col. B. L. E. Bonnevill, retired; Capt. James M. Marshall, Q. M. Dept.; Maj. Blencowe E. Fryer, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Chas. E. Kilbourne,

2d Art.; Capt. Washington Matthews, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Charles Morton, 3d Cav.; Col. Charles S. Merchant, retired; Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Cav.; Capt. James B. Quinn, Eng. Corps; Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Art.; Capt. Wm. A. Thompson, 4th Cav.; Major Thorburg, 4th Inf., deceased; Major Joshua S. Fletcher, 23d Inf.; Major Francis L. Town, Med. Dept., and Major Henry M. Robert, Eng. Corps.

Col. Ayres broke camp at Gaithersburg, Md., on Thursday, Oct. 11, and the batteries started for Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry. There was no protracted march on account of lack of transportation.

RECENT DEATHS.

BRIG.-GENERAL CHARLES H. CRANE, Surgeon General of the United States Army, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., at six o'clock on the morning of Wednesday of this week, October 10th, from hemorrhage at the base of the tongue, supposed to have been caused by a rupture of the lingual artery. He had for several weeks been afflicted with throat disease, accompanied by hemorrhages, but was not entirely disabled, and until about ten days ago attended to his official duties. A slight improvement was shown Tuesday night, but the next morning another hemorrhage occurred, resulting in his death a few moments after the bleeding began. The funeral took place in Washington on the afternoon of Thursday amid impressive ceremonies, and the remains were taken the same evening to New York, and conveyed to Shelter Island, L. I., for interment on Friday, October 12. They were met in New York by Assistant Surgeon General Robert Murray, Surgeon J. H. Janeway and other officers of the Army anxious to pay the last honors to the remains of their departed chief.

The following persons have been selected as pall-bearers: Secretary Lincoln, General Sherman, Admiral Rodgers, Robert C. Scheuck, Generals Macfeely, Rochester, Rucker, Drum, Beard, Benét, Hunter, Holabird, Wright and Perry; Commodore Fillebrown, Dr. S. M. Brown, U. S. N.; Ross Ray and Charles Knapp.

Dr. Crane's public services were so widely known that they need scarce be mentioned in detail. During the civil war his labors in the Surgeon-General's office in Washington were unremitting, and to him much of the success of the Medical Department during that trying period is largely due. He was borne in Rhode Island, and on the 14th of February, 1848, was appointed from Massachusetts an assistant surgeon of the Army, with the rank of 1st lieutenant; promoted captain Feb. 14, 1853; major and surgeon May 21, 1861; colonel and assistant surgeon-general July 23, 1866, and on the retirement of Surgeon-General Barnes in 1882 was appointed surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, July 3 of that year. His accession to the head of the corps made but little change in the responsible duties which he had been performing for several years, and he died in harness, leaving a spotless reputation as an officer, scholar, and gentleman. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received three brevets, of lieutenant-colonel and colonel Jan. 1, 1865, and brigadier-general March 13, 1865. To the officers of his corps he was ever a faithful friend and judicious adviser. He was born July 19, 1825, and was accordingly in the 59th year of his age. In person he was tall and large of frame, his full iron-gray beard giving him a venerable appearance.

THE funeral services of the late REAR-ADMIRAL JOSHUA R. SANDS were held, October 4, at St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn. The pall-bearers were Commodore Upshur and Capt. Meade, of the Navy Yard; Capt. Kirkland, of the receiving ship *Colorado*; Mr. Peter Cornell and Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman, of Brooklyn, and Judge Russell, of Stratford, Ct. The coffin, of plain rosewood, without any ornaments, was borne by six gray-headed sailors under the command of Lieut. Augur, U. S. N., of the *Colorado*, preceded by another sailor carrying the Union Jack. The line of mourners was headed by Mr. Charles Sands and Miss Sands, the unmarried son and daughter of Admiral Sands, followed by Mr. and Mrs. George Sands, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Watmough, and numerous relatives and friends. Among others who paid the last honors to the dead were Mr. George S. Puffer, president of the Atlantic State Bank, in Brooklyn, and a classmate of Admiral Sands; ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, and Mr. Henry Waring. Immediately after the services, the body was taken to Greenwood, and there interred.

INTELLIGENCE was received early in the week of the death at Corinto, Nicaragua, on Sunday, October 7, from heart disease, of Captain Norval L. Nokes, U. S. Marine Corps, Fleet Marine Officer, Pacific Station. The deceased officer was born in the District of Columbia. Commissioned second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, November 25, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant June 30, 1863, and captain March 20, 1872. He was on duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, in 1862, and saw service during the war on the *Vincennes* and *Pensacola*, of the W. Gulf B. Squadron. Since then he has been on duty in Washington and Norfolk, and Mare Island, on the *Ossipee*, N. P. S., and as fleet marine officer N. A. S. and the Pacific Station.

MAJOR T. T. J. Abbott, who died recently in Washington, aged eighty-four, was over forty years a clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office. "Being a frugal old bachelor," says the despatch announcing his death, "his household wants were supplied by a family in the northwest part of the city, for whom only a few days before his death he purchased a house, paying therefor thirty-five \$100 notes. Under his pillow was found \$33.00 in three per cent. Government bonds, besides money and trinkets elsewhere. He

left two hundred dollars to Patrick Wall, a messenger in the Quartermaster's office, and provided for the payment of fifty dollars each to his pall-bearers."

At a meeting of Co. B, 21st Infantry, held at Fort Townsend, W. T., Sept. 20, 1888, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Sergt. Henry Jones, of this company, died at San Diego Barracks, Cal., on Sept. 10:

Be it Resolved, That by the death of Sergt. Henry Jones we lose a true friend and comrade and the service an excellent soldier; that we tender our sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends in their sad bereavement.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

Sergt. W. S. AYRES, Sergt. RICH. BARTHELMISS, Private FRANK MARTIN, Committee.

Mrs. THOMAS COOCH, recently terribly burned by an accident, died at Pottsville, Penn., Oct. 9. A despatch from Pottsville says: "She was a most estimable lady, and her death has cast a gloom over the entire community. Her only son is Paymaster W. H. Eekels, of the Regular Army, stationed at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Utah."

First-Sergeant Francis E. Paris, Battery K, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., shot himself through the heart October 5, while under temporary aberration of mind. He was from Iowa, and was unmarried. Those who know him speak of him as a good soldier and excellent man.

EPHRAIM BLAINE WALKER, eldest son of Major R. C. Walker, U. S. Army, died at the family residence in Helena, September 22, in his thirty-first year. Deceased was a nephew of Hon. James G. Blaine.

Mrs. N. J. Vedder, only son of Colonel N. Vedder, U. S. Army, who died at New Orleans, September 30, was buried, October 5, from his father's residence in Washington. He was a man in the prime of life.

Mr. John R. Holbrook, who died recently at Portsmouth, N. H., of which city he was a prominent citizen, was father-in-law to Lieutenant-Commander George E. Wingate, U. S. Navy.

Mrs. ADELAIDE B. MACGREGOR, a niece of Captain A. E. K. Bonham, U. S. M., died suddenly at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, October 8.

LEWELLYN DRYANT, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Boston a few days ago in his eighty-ninth year.

MATE CHAS. J. BIRDER, U. S. N., died at his residence, in Beverly, Mass., on the 8th instant.

CRUISE OF THE "YANTIC."

In a report dated U. S. Steamer *Yantic*, St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 17, 1888, Commander Frank Wilde, gives an interesting account of his cruise, which in substance is as follows:

June 29, sailed from St. John's for Godhavn Island, course E. of N., to avoid the heavy ice. Soon parted company with the *Proteus* which kept to the W. Variable weather; winds gradually fair, but foggy; icebergs numerous; 24 hours' gale with heavy S. E. sea off Cape Farewell; vessel behaved admirably notwithstanding her deck-load; light variable airs, and calm, with fine weather prevailed from Sukkertoppen onward; joined *Proteus* at Godhavn, July 12; passage under sail 13 days; that of the *Proteus*, steaming 1 day; repaired the boiler, took in coal, and sailed for Upernavik, which was reached July 27, at 10 P. M. detained by foggy weather until July 31st; sailed N. with fine weather and fair winds; passed Duck Island, 2 A. M., Aug. 1, and stood direct for Cape York, arriving at 1 A. M., Aug. 20; fog and snow with abundant icebergs; pack ice to be seen near Cape York stretching to the N. W. and S. E. as far as could be seen from the Crochet and about 13 miles off shore; the pack ice as well as I could in the fog until noon when it cleared off bright, and a warm wind N. W.; laid a course for the S. E. one of the Carey Island group which was reached at 9.30 P. M., Aug. 20; found here a cairn and record left by Lieut. Garlington reporting the arrival of the *Proteus* July 21, at 3 P. M., all well and in excellent spirits; took copy of the record and left in the cairn a record of our own proceedings and intentions; near the cairn was a good whale boat and a quantity of provisions all in fair condition, left by the *Alert* for the Polar ships in 1875. At 10.30 P. M. steamed N., no ice in sight, weather very fine; passed Hæcluyt Island at 2 A. M.; fog arose, and steamed slowly until 10.30 A. M., Aug. 3d, when a magnificent break in the sky took place revealing high snow-covered land on the port bow and nearly around to the port beam; a clear sea on the starboard bow, but high, peculiar looking cliffs on the starboard quarter which I recognized as Crystal Palace cliffs, west side of Smith's Sound and within 12 miles of Cape Sabine; no ice in sight and low bergs reached Cape Alexander at 1 P. M., and made for Littleton Island, where I ran close in and sent officer around on N. side in search of records.

Meanwhile, in company with the several staff officers, I climbed to the crest of the island and took a look northward. No words of mine can describe the stern and rugged grandeur of this gateway to the pole as seen on a bright and beautiful day. The great northern peak, rough surfaced, and of a yellow mer-de-glacé color, stretched in a huge semicircle from Cape Ingeroll to Cape Sabine. The latter, Cape Hawkes, and Cape Louis Napoleon were distinctly visible, and I am quite certain that a high, foggy-looking wall, far in the northeast, was the Humboldt glacier.

Discovered a small pile of coal and a small cairn on S. W. end of Littleton Island, with Lieut. Garlington's record of July 26, 1883. No mention in the record of Capt. Pike and the crew of the *Proteus*, and I was forced to conclude that they were still at Cape Sabine. As that point was in plain sight and only twenty-six miles distant, and although my orders directed me under no circumstances to go north of Littleton Island, yet I determined to do so, and make an effort to rescue them. But before this could be done the fog began to creep down the sound, and by the time I was ready to start Cape Sabine was shut in.

Deposited my own record and ran down to Pandora Harbor and anchored at 10 P. M. to await lifting of the fog; saw a cairn on Cape Kendrick and another at Cairn Point, one being left by Capt. Pike stating he had proceeded S., and the other by Lieut. Garlington stating he would leave July 27 at 5 P. M.; got under weigh and passed Cape Alexander at midnight; ran down to Cape Robertson, close in and scanning the shore carefully; ran across Marchion Sound to a point about 6 miles E. of the Northumberland Island, passing close by a rock, just awash, 2 miles S. by W. from Cape Robertson; skirted N. shore of Northumberland Island and stood across to and closely examined Hæcluyt Island, thence down W. shore of Northumberland Island, where the fog closed in so that nothing could be seen; laid close in under the cliffs to avoid the numerous bergs, and when the fog lifted at 6 P. M. stood across Whale Sound to a point 7 miles E. of Cape Parry; communicated with a small party of Esquimaux, who had seen no party in boats; passed Cape Parry within 12 miles, and ran a short distance S. E., getting a bearing when the fog lifted of the Carey Islands, and stood to the S. E. end of the group, where I found the records had not been disturbed; ran back to Hæcluyt Island, then round Northumberland, passing its S. E. point at noon Aug. 5, and standing across Whale Sound to a point 12 miles E. of Cape Parry and running close along shore to that point, 2 miles E. of which I deposited a record; proceeded southward close in shore and passed Hopper Point, Fitzclairance Rock, and Three Sister Bars; arrived at a point 5 miles N. W. of Saunders Island, Wolstenholm Island in plain sight, at 8 P. M. Booth Sound was full of ice, the flows unbroken.

On account of the ice ran off shore, W. S. W.; the weather threatening, stood back to Whale Island seeking an anchorage. The movement of the ice in this case, and whence it came, was unaccountable. Twenty hours before none was in sight from S. E. Carey Island, the top of which, 400 feet high, was visited by Lieut. Gibson. When I bore away from Cape Parry, the group was entirely surrounded, and the edge of the pack was about ten miles east of it. Ran for Bardin Bay, but missed it, and rounded the S. E. point of Northumberland Island, and anchored at 5.30 A. M., Aug. 6, remaining for a few days to await the moving off shore of the ice, or the loosening of the pack. Found here the remains of a camp, apparently a week old, and the following day at a point a mile away the remains of another camp. Inspected the ice from top of a mountain 1,400 feet high, and a passage N. being reported clear, built a cairn, deposited a record, and got under weigh at 3 P. M., and stood S. to continue the search. Reached the pack at 10 P. M., and the weather being thick and it beginning to snow, steamed in a circle, until, catching a glimpse of S. E. Carey Island, I ran close in to the cove and fired two guns, meeting with no response. Then took advantage of an opening in the pack to head for Cape York. At noon of this day, having ice in all directions except S. E., and unable to see but a short distance in that direction, the land being unapproachable, and our supply of coal greatly diminished, the imprudence of remaining in this vicinity became sufficiently obvious, and I bore up for Upernavik, which was reached August 12, having thick, rough weather during the passage. I chartered a launch, and sent fifteen days' rations for thirty-seven men to Upernavik, and Gov. Elberg directed the head man at that place to send his whaleboat with an Esquimaux crew to Cape Shackleton to await the arrival of the boats.

After mature consideration, August 14, I hauled fire, and determined to remain here until the boats arrived, or until the season was well advanced, as this was the most northern point where I could anchor with any degree of security, and very little of that. The ship was moored in the same cove where the *Jeuneuse* lay, with her head north, and stem held to the rock by hawsers and stream cable. The crew was sent ashore for a run and dance with the Esquimaux girls, which they enjoyed hugely; target practice was carried on; the officers went out shooting; the naturalists devoted themselves to their specialties; and, under the direction of the executive officer, engineering works on shore procured us a supply of fresh water.

While lying here we were much annoyed by small bergs drifting into the harbor, occasionally capsizing and dancing up and down under our bows, threatening to take our head boom out, midnight being generally the time selected for the performance. These were either towed out by the boats or hove up at a high water by a capstan on shore. Some of them were quite unmanageable; the chief danger from them was the liability of punching a hole in the vessel with their sharp projecting tongues. August 22, the short summer in that latitude being over, and the dangers of the long winter beginning to threaten, the *Yantic* was under way and sailed to the Kudliet coal cliffs, in Wagarat straits. . . .

After remaining four days at the coal cliffs, and getting on board with great difficulty fifty tons of coal, sailed for Godhavn, arriving August 28.

On the morning of August 31 Lieut. Colwell, with six men, arrived in a launch from Upernavik, having been detached from Lieut. Garlington's command at Cape York. They had been thirty-nine days in an open boat and travelled about 900 miles, suffering great hardships in the passage across Melville bay, yet they looked well and hearty, although somewhat thin and weather beaten.

Thinking there was a fair chance of the other boats having arrived, although from Lieut. Colwell's account there were serious doubts, and stopping only long enough to take in six tons of coal kindly given by the inspector, sailed the same afternoon for Upernavik with the launch in tow, and having logs and head winds, arrived on the morning of Sept. 2d, and soon had the pleasure of welcoming on board Lieut. Garlington with the Greely relief party and Capt. Pike with the crew of the *Proteus*, all well except Dr. Harrison, whose feet had given out.

Governor Elberg could only give me six tons of coal, and having received it I sailed at 3 P. M. for St. John's under steam, and arrived at 10 A. M., Sept. 13. On Cape Farewell, Henry Willson, G. M., died of apoplexy, and was buried. The customary courtesies were exchanged with the Danish officers of the various ports visited, but the generous hospitality of Governor Elberg deserves more than a passing notice. Although in poor health yet his interest in all relating to the expedition and his desire to do all possible for the shipwrecked people was seen.

During the cruise, which was a very tiring one, I received every assistance from the officers and especially from Lieut. W. C. Gibson, the ex-officer, who was indefatigable in his labors to promote the efficiency and welfare of the vessel. The energy, courage and professional skill shown by Lieut. J. C. Caldwell deserves the attention of the Department. Having separated by order from the other boats at Cape York, he took the first open lead to the S. E. intending to steer direct to Upernavik, but a westerly gale coming on, he ran before the wind for 24 hours, snowing heavily, and his crew much exhausted from fatigue and cold.

The remarkable passage made by this vessel from Upernavik to Littleton Island has no precedent. Both duty and inclination urged us onward. Difficulties were smoothed away, the ice opened up before us, and fine weather prevailed to a fair degree, so that we began to think that Arctic cruising had been somewhat exaggerated. But the terrible news which met us on our arrival, the obstacles to our progress southward, and the absolute necessity of giving up the search convinced me that this frozen region is not to be trifled with.

I earnestly represent to the Department the inadvisability of again sending a vessel north of Newfoundland unless built and equipped to encounter heavy ice and provisioned and clothed to spend an Arctic winter. From the latitude of Cape Farewell northward it is impossible to say where the ice will be met, and thick weather prevails to such an extent that, with the utmost care, a vessel may become involved. Had the *Yantic* been of this description there was nothing to prevent my forcing a passage into the fast ice about Cape York and remaining there, or of maintaining our position until the ice opened or moved off shore.

I purposely put this vessel on several occasions into the edge of the pack to get some idea of how she would behave, and the result was not encouraging. Damage to screw, rudder, anchor, rudder post was greatly to be feared. All vessels which cruise in these waters carry heavy iron, two bladed lifting screws, as well as spare ones, and a spare rudder.

In conclusion I have to state that I have made every effort to carry out both the spirit and letter of my order, and I trust this record of an Arctic cruise will meet with the approbation of the Department.

Originals, and copies where original was left, of the various records found are appended.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.
DEPUTY.
Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., Commanding.
Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Executive Officer.
2d Lieut. Jas. B. Erwin, 4th Cav., comdg. depo: detachment, Co. B of Instruction, Depot Adjutant and Recruiting Officer.
Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.
Sergeant E. C. Goddard, E. S. Sharp, Jr., Depot Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.
Capt. E. M. Eyer, 4th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Instruction.
Capt. C. D. Vile, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Inst. and A. C. S.
Lieut. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Instruction.
RECRUITING OFFICERS.
New York City, 174 Hudson st., Capt. Geo. F. Price, 8th Cav.
New York City, 115 St. Nicholas st., 1st Lieut. E. D. Dummick, 9th Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 821 N. E. St., Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 205 Market st., 1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, 4th Cav.
Camden, N. J., Branch Office, cor. 1st Lt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav.
Front and Water sts.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st., 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st., Capt. Geo. A. Draw, 3d Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 818 S. Clark st., Capt. S. M. Whitfield, 6th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st., 1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole, 8th Cav.
Rochester, N. Y., 115 Walbridge Block, State st., 1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, 4th Cav.
Milwaukee, Wis., 199 W. Water st., 1st Lt. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav.

RIOTS IN CITIES AND THEIR SUPPRESSION.

This subject was considered by Gen. E. L. Molineux in a paper read at the meeting of the Military Service Institution, held on Governor's Island on Thursday of this week, Oct. 11, 1888. The importance of the subject, and the very thorough manner in which it was treated, induces us to give Gen. Molineux's paper nearly entire, with the exception of the preliminary remarks, in which he directed attention to the possibilities of mob violence; analyzed the composition of the forces with which troops would have to deal in case of an outbreak, and showed the perplexities of the problem of quelling street warfare, declared by Marmont and other eminent French authorities to be one of the most difficult with which the soldier has to deal. Proceeding from this, Gen. Molineux said:

In considering the defence of cities in time of riot, New York may properly be taken as an illustrative example. Cosmopolitan as to its population, and possessed of unbounded wealth, its banks, public institutions, stores, and residences offer a tempting bait to the lawless element always to be found in its streets; and which, if holding it in undisturbed possession for but a few hours, could not only enrich themselves, but inflict incalculable loss upon property owners. Guarding these vast material interests we find the police—as well disciplined, able-bodied, and organized a force as it can perhaps be hoped to secure so long as appointments to its ranks are made a matter of political preferment. The extent of territory, however, which the force is required to patrol is so great, that in case of serious trouble the small reserve that could be called upon would probably be found entirely inadequate. Still the preventive power of the police is undoubted, and has hitherto proved ample to hold in check and overawe any serious concert of action on the part of mobs, pending the co-operation of the National Guard.

This latter body—the armed reserve—comprises in the two divisions of the National Guard located in New York and Brooklyn, a force, in round numbers, of 5,000 officers and men, composed of young, active, and enterprising citizens, fairly encouraged and maintained by the State and County authorities, and taken as a body, well disciplined. There can be no reasonable doubt but that this force is to be relied upon as an efficient military organization, so far as street warfare of the past is concerned. But what of the present and of the future? The inquiry is pertinent. Are these bodies of police, civil and military, prepared to cope with the changed conditions of affairs, and to meet the mob of the future on equal terms?

The comparative ease with which riots in this city have hitherto been suppressed has unquestionably engendered a contempt for the *canaille* on the part of the sworn protectors of the public peace, and created a false feeling of security among property holders. The improvements made in arms of precision, and the successes attending the instruction of the National Guard in marksmanship, have further tended to increase this feeling of over-confidence. But however admirable these advantages may be in field service, careful thought will demonstrate that in street riot duty, at close quarters, long-range skill will avail but little, and that the old-time shot guns, pistols, stones, and missiles will more than relatively hold their own with the improved weapons in destructive force at close quarters, to say nothing of dynamite. It is plainly evident, therefore, that there is crying need for the proper instruction of the National Guard to meet the duties which they are likely to be called upon to perform; and that the professional military officers of your Institution may profitably give attention to this subject. New York must of necessity rely upon its military force for its protection. For even were a call to be made upon the General Government for assistance, the fact remains that the regular forces of the Army and the Navy available in the immediate vicinity are so small in numbers that they would be almost entirely if not quite absorbed in guarding Federal property, such as the Sub-Treasury, Custom-house, Post-office, Navy-yard, etc.

The power of a mob for working mischief consists—

1. In its possession of arms and ammunition;
2. In its ability to cut off the supply of light—gas works, etc.;
3. In its gaining control of the water supply;
4. In the employment of dynamite and kindred explosives;
5. In having recourse to barricades, for offensive or defensive operations; and
6. In the interruption of telegraphic and other communications.

Sources from Which Arms May Be Obtained.

The first-named, in the case of an extensive and well organized *émeute*, it is safe to assume the mob would be well provided with. Any individual, under existing conditions, can purchase arms and ammunition *ad libitum*, without inquiry or question. This fact suggests the query, whether it would not prove a profitable safeguard, were gunsmiths and dealers in arms required by statute to keep a record of their sales, with names and addresses of purchasers, etc. Such a record, in case of threatened trouble, might afford a valuable clue to the authorities in the matter of prevention. But beyond the individual ownership of weapons, the practically exposed and defenceless condition of the majority of the National Guard armories offers a tempting field of operations to the lawlessly disposed. For even though failing to possess themselves of the rifles stored in these buildings, it is yet possible, in a number of instances, for a small band of determined men to gain entrance to the armories, overpower the attendants, which rarely exceed an armorer and an engineer or janitor, and by removing the firing pins from the pieces, completely disable the soldiery for offensive operations. This is by no means a fancy picture, but

an unpleasant truth from which there is no escape. Again, the various gun stores afford numerous opportunities for pillage, of which the rioters would not be slow to avail themselves. Hence it follows that one of the first precautionary steps to be taken against surprise and possibly subsequent disaster, is the careful guarding of armories, arsenals, and emporiums for the sale of arms.

Controlling the Light and Water Supply.

The second proposition presupposes a yet graver danger than the foregoing. Armed men may fight armed men, returning assault for assault, shot for shot, bullet for bullet. But a community accustomed to "modern improvements," and to which gas and the electric light have grown to be a necessity,—a community such as this, plunged without an instant's warning into total darkness, could hardly expect to escape a night of terror surpassing description. With this threatening danger constantly at hand, what means, it may profitably be asked, have been provided for counteracting its disastrous effects? Guarding the gas houses and mains is a preventative measure; but to what extent are our armories, public buildings, and even private dwellings and residences, furnished with *reserve lighting facilities* in the shape of lamps, lanterns, oil, candles, etc.? Probably, in hardly a single instance. And yet this provision is one of the most imperative and important safeguards against mob violence in cities.

The complications arising from a cutting off of the water supply, the sufferings entailed thereby, and the dangers of incendiary conflagrations, etc., will readily occur to you, and need not, therefore, be enumerated. But perhaps the most disastrous consequence accruing from these causes would consist in the demoralization that would inevitably overtake the National Guard under these circumstances; since its members, who after all are but men, would be inclined to remain by their families or business in such an emergency, and thereby deplete the ranks of the military to an appreciable extent. Here, again, the wisdom of being forewarned, and therefore forearmed, is apparent. But before passing to the consideration of the succeeding proposition, it may be well to inquire, whether these simple points of precaution are thought of by those in authority. Are officers of the National Guard instructed how to act in just such emergencies? Evils like these can be prevented, *if taken in time*. But whose is the especial duty to see to it, that at the first intimation of possible trouble, the dangers here hinted at are provided against? Does it belong to the Mayor, the Police authorities, or the National Guard?

Dynamite and its Employment.

The effective employment of dynamite bombs by the Nihilists, and the comparative ease with which important buildings have been blown up in Europe latterly by its means, clearly indicate a new departure in the methods of attack and defence in street warfare. If used with so powerful effect, it is but a question of time when troops operating against rioters will be forced to resort to the use of the same agency. Dynamite cartridges can be readily obtained or made rapidly, as occasion demands, can be handled without much danger, and used as destructive hand grenades by the addition of primers and percussion-caps or fuses. That bottles, cans, and even paper boxes, charged with this compound, can be used as missiles with deadly effect, is but slowly coming to public notice; while the fact is patent that the restless and disturbing elements of society are not only posted thoroughly as to their manufacture and applicability, but will inevitably use them, on occasion, for the accomplishment of their own ends. The wisdom and necessity of guarding buildings and troops against these new and dangerous weapons cannot be exaggerated. Watchful care and vigilance are necessary, in the event of an outbreak, to keep rioters at such a distance that their hand-grenades cannot be thrown into or against threatened buildings, or among the troops; and discretionary power should be given to the commanding officer to employ the same means, in turn, against the rioters, in case of serious trouble, instead of exposing his men by attacking in line; and too much dependence should no longer be placed upon the effectiveness of the rifle and bayonet as against the nefarious methods of the disciples of dynamite.

Barricades and Obstructions.

The barricade, while as yet but little known in this country, may, nevertheless, become as familiar and favorite adjunct of offensive and defensive street-fighting as it is in Paris, thanks to the extent and excellence of the material for the erection and construction of obstacles of that description with which the streets of New York and other large cities abound. And principal among this material we find the telegraph poles and wires. Let us, suppose, for example, that the rioters desired to cut off that portion of territory known as City Hall Park, and to hold in unmolested possession the several Government, Municipal, and public buildings lying between Chambers and Centre streets, Broadway and Printing-House Square. All that would be necessary to be done is the pulling or sawing down of the telegraph poles, in such manner that they will lie diagonally across the abutting streets, and a formidable mass, a perfect net-work of wire and timber, will be at once erected, presenting an absolutely impenetrable obstacle to the passage of a body of troops subjected to fire from commanding buildings. Any soldier who has had the misfortune of being called upon to attempt an assault on positions protected by abatis and a few lines of wire only, will readily appreciate the hopelessness of forcing a passage through such an obstacle as we have indicated. To clear away such a mass, even when not exposed to the fire of the defenders, is slow, laborious work. Break or tear it with grappling irons, and the jagged and twisted ends are as defying as the unbroken wire; and not until the entire mass is dragged away can an attack be made. Contact with the electric light-

ing wires, and the fatal shocks resulting therefrom, further constitute a grave source of danger in this connection.

Naturally the advantages conferred by the employment of this means of obstruction do not rest wholly with the riotous, but may be used with benefit by the troops. A skillful commanding officer will so dispose this adjunct of defence, arranged in such manner as to permit ready passage for his troops, while being at the same time inaccessible to the opposing force. In the event of the necessity of clearing a street thus encumbered, the simplest and most effective means to be employed would be to attach a rope to the head of the poles and by means of a purchase from some convenient roof or upper-story window to raise the mass, securing it in position sufficiently high to permit free passage beneath it. This presupposes, of course, the having gained possession of prominent buildings—a course which will invariably be pursued by a prudent commander intent upon carrying positions with the least possible loss, and who appreciates the absolute necessity of not permitting rioters to retain control of such points of vantage.

Confronted by a problem or problems of this description, officers of the National Guard will find the exercise of a little common sense military engineering—fallow ground to cultivate—of great advantage. If professional engineers are at hand, all the better; but if not, officers and men must exercise their own wits and ingenuity in coping with any and all difficulties developed by the emergency. The question turns upon the one simple point, how best to protect the troops, while inflicting the greatest damage upon their adversaries, or, in other words, what will stop bullets, in advancing to or holding essential positions? The old fashioned omnibuses of Paris, carts, wagons, etc., have played an important part in the erection of barricades; but in our modern cities the ordinary street cars, used on or off the railroad tracks, will be found to be more advantageous. The tracks and wheels are lower, and when the body of the vehicle is stuffed with materials that will prevent wounding by splinters, they can be employed by either party as a protection. If, for instance, it is desired to erect a safe place of assembly for troops at a certain designated point, cars thus prepared can be pushed forward from either or both intersecting streets across the line of fire, after the manner that gabions and rollers are employed in the trenches. Under cover of the first car thus advanced, others can be pushed or dragged into position, until a barricade is formed completely across the selected street, and rendered impregnable, except as against artillery, or fire from the surrounding housetops. Failing such means, barrels and bales of merchandise can be similarly employed. So, too, counters, trees, boxes, signs, anything and everything calculated to afford shelter to the men, can be called into requisition, and applied practically with good effect. Forbes, the celebrated English war correspondent, mentions that one of the first steps taken by the commandant of Saarbrück, upon the declaration of war between France and Prussia, was the placing of his small command in a defensive condition, by protecting the three bridges leading over the stream with casks filled with stones. We quote this incident to illustrate the attention paid by the professional soldier to the prompt and effective utilizing of whatever materials may be at hand.

The Maintaining of Communication.

Signalling.—The interruption of telegraphic and other communication between headquarters—police or military—and outlying points is an abiding menace. In the event of the wires being cut, as is highly probable, other means of communication must be devised. Flag and torch signalling, the use of the heliograph, etc., afford the only absolutely safe and certain means of overcoming this difficulty. Fortunately the State of New York, in common with several of the neighboring commonwealths, has latterly turned its attention in this direction, with the happiest results. And should the emergency arise, it would doubtless be found an invaluable adjunct in street warfare. The employment of messengers in times of *émeute*, is at best hazardous and uncertain. The messenger certainly takes his life in his hands in passing through a mob, with the chances largely against his message ultimately reaching its destination. Should it become necessary, however, to employ this method of communication in the case of an armory beleaguered, means must be devised of smuggling the messenger in and out by the rear or side building in citizen's clothes. Granting the invaluable use of flag and torch signalling, using the roofs of high buildings for that purpose, this brings us to the consideration of the necessity and importance of a well-devised scheme of public signals for the rapid notifying of the members of the National Guard to report at their respective armories for duty. The immense labor devolved upon non-commissioned officers in notifying their squads renders it absolutely essential that general-alarm signals should be more definite and distinctly understood. The present signal is twelve strokes of the alarm bells in the City Hall towers of New York and Brooklyn. But although the information thus conveyed is more or less rapidly communicated by members of the National Guard to each other, yet it would be better to have it repeated in different sections of the two cities, from previously designated churches or towers; while at the ferries and railroad stations, notices or signal flags should be posted, to the end that those members of the force residing out of town might speedily learn that duty and honor called them to their respective places of assembly.

The Riot in its Incipient Stages.

In its incipient stage a riot can be readily quelled if met boldly and resisted at once with energy and determination. Danger lurks in delay. Let it be seen and felt that the police are effectively backed by State troops; that guards have been posted in force at all points liable to attack, and that the plans of the leaders

of the riot have been foreseen and frustrated at the outset. These steps, if firmly and rapidly taken, will have the effect of dampening the ardor of almost any crowd, however disposed to be tumultuous. Further, let the authorities see to it that the gas and water-works, gun-stores and buildings presenting more or less temptation to the rioters are protected against destruction and pillage; that the armories and troops are supplied with lanterns; that the fire-engine houses are guarded, or that their occupants are provided with weapons of defence, for the danger from fire in all times of civil commotion is imminent.

If no acts of violence or bloodshed have been committed nor any extensive disturbances taken place, and the problem is simply the dispersion of a disorderly and turbulent gathering, the slow advance of troops in rear or in support of the police is advised; thus giving opportunity to the idle and curious, the women and children, to disentangle themselves from the crowd. The playing of a stream of water upon the assemblage, by means of a fire-engine, will not infrequently be found a thoroughly effective means of securing its dispersal. Getting wet is dispiriting; the bubble reputation is not to be sought at the nozzle of a hosepipe; the soaked rioter is an object of ridicule rather than admiration, and is more apt to be laughed at by his whilom associates than regarded as a hero and followed to the death.

But in case all mild measures fail of success; should the rioters have gained time sufficient to rob, gut, and fire prominent buildings; should the streets or certain portions of them, be in possession of the mob, terror reigns, and the strong arm of military force is required to put down and crush out the lawless violence under full headway, but one feeling should animate the authorities, civil and military, but especially the commanding officer of the latter—confidence in the result. It should be understood that it is simply a matter of time when the riot, whatever its proportions, will be quelled. The result is certain, sooner or later, to be in favor of Law and Order. The only question, then, is how that result is to be accomplished with the least loss of life and property. Every minute of time is invaluable under the circumstances, for every minute lost but adds just so much to the possible damage. Promptness, rapidity of movement, iron decision, crushing power exercised relentlessly and without hesitation, is really the merciful, as it is the necessary, course to be pursued.

Before proceeding to the specific discussion of the movements of troops against rioters, attention may be briefly drawn to a single important consideration in connection with the defence of New York and Brooklyn, since both of these cities must needs be considered as one from a military point of view. The East and North rivers offer facilities for rapidly and safely transporting troops from point to point the advantage of which can hardly be overestimated; and the more so since by this means the fatiguing and dangerous forcing of passages through the streets may be to a large extent avoided. The advantage thus possessed by the National Guard of choosing its own point of attack is obvious. The landing-place most convenient to any given point may be selected, abandoned or changed, as circumstances may render expedient. Save in the extreme northern or least populous portions of Manhattan Island and the outlying wards of Brooklyn, all those sections of the cities in which riots are likely to take place can be reached from the docks by a march not exceeding one mile in any given instance. Patrols on steamers, with artillery, would provide perfect protection and security to the shipping, in addition to affording convenient cover to the landing of troops, should the point of debarkation be threatened. What with these floating batteries, and the armories, arsenals, and other desirable buildings that might be selected, occupied by strong detachments of troops, the cities would of necessity be so divided up and guarded that no mobs could congregate in very large force without the liability of assault from some one or more of these protective points, while from the comparatively safe shelter of the same, the commanding officer could choose their own time for making the attack.

The Defence of Armories.

Armories and buildings occupied as quarters for troops, being regarded as the base from which operations are to be conducted, measures looking to their proper defence are of prime importance. The commanding officer should not only thoroughly familiarize himself with the plan and construction of the building, but become possessed of equally accurate information respecting the surrounding houses and streets. The weak points, and how they may be expeditiously strengthened; in what directions a flanking fire can be secured, where loopholes pierced, how windows be protected, and many other points and measures available to enable a small guard to repel attacks, will, by this means, be determined upon and provided for. Sacks filled with earth or *debris* of any description will usually be found not only readily obtainable, but invaluable for the barricading of windows. In the absence of this means of protection, rolls of carpet or matting are excellent substitutes. The large doors which ordinarily give admission to the armory are a weakness, and should not be employed in the event of trouble or threatened disturbance. An entrance cut through the panels, and of only sufficient width to admit a single person at a time, will effectually preclude the possibility of a rush taking place.

Among the precautionary measures to be taken, the stationing of a guard for some distance up and down the street, while the battalion is assembling, is of importance. By this means the individual soldiers, who are likely to be subjected to assault when unarmed, will be materially assisted in reaching the armory. We have already called attention to the danger of the attempted seizure of the armories, with their military stores, as probably being one of the first steps of the rioters. While such action may be readily rendered of no effect by the adoption of protective measures, means should nevertheless be devised to render the rifles, am-

muniton, and artillery useless, should the necessity arise, from any reason, for the abandonment of any such military stores.

The approaches by the front, side, and rear streets, to the building occupied by the troops can be readily made inaccessible and freed of any serious danger of attack by means of barricades—the simplest, most efficient, and expeditiously constructed of this class of obstructions being that in which use is made of the telegraph poles and wires as before suggested. The poles should not be uprooted, but cut or sawed off about three feet from the base, thus avoiding the likelihood of their lying too flat on the ground, but at the same time the exercise of a little ingenuity on the part of the commanding officer will secure ready passage in and out for his men. The possession of buildings by the mob in the near neighborhood of the army, and from which the roof of the latter can be commanded, should be vigilantly guarded against; and the more especially so since, as we have already seen, the simple dropping of dynamite bombs on the roof will uncover the building.

This brings us to a brief consideration of the National Guard—the force, to which the preservation of order and property is entrusted. It is to be presumed that the occupations and the dispositions of the men in the ranks of the National Guard are known to their own immediate officers. This knowledge is important, if for no other reason than that the proper details of the right men may be made for the immediate work in hand, as mechanics and artisans for engineering duty, etc.;—but if not then rosters, containing these details, should be kept. Again, certain among them may be suspected of being covertly in sympathy with the rioters. Should this be the case, great care should be exercised in placing the disaffected in the ranks near reliable men, and where no serious disadvantage is likely to result from their lukewarmness. Properly handled and treated, such men will warm up to their duty and perform excellent work. Keeping them in the ranks, under the eye of their officers, is far preferable to leaving them to their own devices, or in situations where their feelings and sympathies may be wrought upon by the opposing force.

The March of Troops through the Streets.

The ability and judgment and perfect control of his tempo being presupposed, the first duty of the officer charged with marching troops through streets is to protect his column. Commanded on either hand by buildings, streets are not wholly dissimilar to defiles, and should be regarded as such. At any moment fire may be opened from windows and house-tops; the troops be ambuscaded, as it were, and fire poured in upon them from every direction. Circumstances being equal, the line of march should be laid through the broadest avenues, and flanking columns sent through parallel streets to turn any position discovered to be more or less obstinately held. An advance guard should invariably precede the column, with instructions to take advantage of the shelter afforded by the side streets in the event of the mob in its front proving too dense or threatening for farther progress, and leaving the actual work of dispersing the crowd to the main body. The flanks and rear of the marching column should be protected by flankers, consisting of the most expert and reliable marksmen of the command, charged with the duty of keeping a constant watch upon the windows and tops of the houses. If precautions of this description be taken, the column can never be so seriously menaced as to endanger its existence as a body, while it can always be extricated from any position into which it may have advanced.

Should the troops be fired upon from the buildings, detachments should at once force their way into them. This may be accomplished in a variety of ways; but the method likely to be attended with the least loss, is that of entering the adjoining buildings and working a way through the party-walls, or by the roofs and back-yards. As a general rule, it will be found that the front of a house devoted to purposes of ambushed attack by rioters is strongly fortified and defended, while the rear is left open to afford ready escape to the occupants. In taking possession of houses, strict orders should be given in regard to discommoding well-disposed inhabitants; and if there is any probability of fighting, protection should be accorded them to pass through the lines, or they should be warned to retire temporarily to the cellars. The tools which may be necessary for the use of the troops—such as axes, shovels, etc.—are to be found in most yards and cellars; the step-ladders leading to the roofs should be taken charge of by the officer in command; with these in his possession he is safe from molestation while on the roofs, and his retreat assured. Roofs and upper stories being favorite positions with rioters, and dangerous to passing troops, they must be secured at all hazards or effectively watched.

The history of the several attacks upon and the defence of the village of La Bourget, during the siege of Paris in 1870, offers a most profitable study for every soldier liable to do duty in street warfare. Saragossa, in the time of Napoleon the Great, tells a similar tale; but in our own time La Bourget stands pre-eminent. Every house, says the writer Forbes, was a fortress, preventing the passage of troops through the streets, and had to be forced by the pioneers with crowbars under a furious fire. Right and left the Prussians were compelled to force every individual building; and once within there ensued a fierce hand to hand fight—on stairs, in each room, on roofs, and in cellars. By breaking the dividing partitions, it became possible to traverse along the upper floors of the houses nearly half the length of the village on either side. There were actually three streams of combat going on at one and the same time—that in the streets, where men rushed from shelter to shelter, as they found it in projecting gables of houses, etc.; another in the rear of the houses, and the third in the houses themselves.

The occupation of buildings by insurgents for the purpose of resisting or attacking troops should be heavily punished, and the rioters taught, by fatal experience, not only the fallacy of believing that it may be safely attempted, but that once within the walls they will never be suffered to escape; in short, that the supposed refuge is, so far as they are concerned, a trap!

It should be clearly borne in mind by the officer, that, save in the instance of public buildings, a city house or store is only one in a block forming a hollow square, and that a rear entrance can be readily reached by the adjacent street and by way of the yards; that the windows and doors can

be commanded by the houses in rear, and by those on the opposite side of the street; and that the building and its approaches may be blockaded with ease, if its direct attack is too expensive of life and time; in brief, that the birds are in a cage, subject to his will and pleasure.

If dynamite shells or cartridges are used against the troops by being dropped from the windows, similar missiles should be employed against the rioters. The roof once shattered by this means an additional shell or two dropped within the building will speedily clear it of its troublesome inmates.

In the event, however, of the situation of the mob thus housed being such as to preclude it from inflicting further damage upon property if confined therein, it will frequently be the part of wisdom not to attempt its ejection. Close up the outlets—the mouths of the defile, as it were—and if the rioters desire to leave, they must needs become the attacking party, and fight their way out. This may readily be accomplished by stationing guards in corner buildings commanding parallel and intersecting streets. Invested on every side, and without safe exit on front, rear, or flanks, the capitulation or the taking prisoners of the turbulent, is simply a question of time within the selection of the authorities. The occasion and circumstances leading to the riot may perhaps make it obligatory to attack and drive the mob from its position without delay. But leaving out of the argument the loss of life attending such an operation, it is an important question, which the circumstances alone must decide, whether it is better to block the mob in certain quarters, or attack and scatter its elements throughout the city.

In Paris the plan pursued heretofore has been that of forcing all barricades or positions held by the insurgents. And history has handed down the names of the defenders of the political barricades as heroes and martyrs. And secured for them the praise and approbation of an admiring public. We want no popularizing of such a style of warfare in this country. A barricade or house abandoned by rioters for want of food, or from which they march out as prisoners, without fighting, carries with it none of the elements of heroism or glory; but rather calls down upon the malcontents the ridicule of the populace. Public sentiment has no sympathy with failure.

Formation of Troops for Clearing Streets.

Strongly urging the principle of detailed columns marching in parallel streets, not only to outflank any crowd, but for further reason that one deep column is liable to sustain more casualties, without corresponding benefit, than several smaller ones, we proceed to the question of formations. This is a subject that has received the attention of a number of able officers, who have devoted much thought and time to it. Generally speaking, however, the tactics or applications of tactics advocated, have been too closely allied to formations in vogue during the period of muzzle-loading arms, when it was essential in street-firing to cause the first advanced company, occupying the width of the street, to deliver its fire, and then to retire by the flanks or through intervals to the rear to reload, its place being taken meanwhile by the succeeding company. Modern improvements in small arms of precision have changed all this. With the breech-loading and repeating rifles of the present day, and the increased rapidity of fire, there is no need of retiring to load, or relieving of the front company. Time is all-important; and the leading company must bear the brunt of the conflict until the question of the supremacy of the fire is decided.

In the held the skirmish line, if roughly used, is reinforced from the reserve. So, in like manner should the first company in street-fighting be fed from the one in the rear. When time and circumstances admit of changing the leading company, in the event of warm work, fatigue, etc., it should be done. But no complicated manoeuvres should be attempted, entailing loss of valuable time and space, under fire or during active conflict. The fact should not for a moment be lost sight of, that, unlike open field work, where the lines have space to pass one another, the troops are operating in a defile; and that the head of this wedge of soldiery must be driven through, without stopping to sharpen the edge that is doing the work.

The duty of the second company is not confined to the support and replenishing of the first; but it should also cover the advance by firing at the windows and houses ahead and on a line with the rioters, should any actively hostile demonstration come from them.

The formation in marching through the streets is of necessity in columns of companies or platoons covering the width of the thoroughfare, preceded by a skirmish line and protected by flankers, who, in the event of serious trouble, either take up advantageous positions in areas, stoops and doorways along the route, or return for shelter to the column. All formations are in single rank, thus affording the men increased room in firing, in addition to other advantages. The head and rear of the column can be readily formed in two ranks if required, or, what is equivalent, closely reinforced from the nearest company; while the disposal of the wounded can be more quickly accomplished by the file-closers, without confusion, if in one rank.

The bulk of the fighting being presumed to fall upon the leading and succeeding companies, the third company should be held in readiness, and provided with the implements and tools for occupying the adjoining houses, should it be found necessary to adopt that course. In case axes, crowbars, rope, etc., have not been provided at the armory, they can generally be found in most houses; but, however this may be, it is of prime importance that the handling of those implements should be entrusted to men detailed because of their familiarity with or special preparation for their use. Over this detail should be placed some one skilled in civil engineering; and so vitally essential is this, that, failing a commissioned officer conversant with the work, the most competent non-commissioned or even private soldier should have this direction.

We have named among other adjuncts rope, which will not only be found of great value and assistance in the removal of obstructions, etc., but frequently of advantage as a preventive measure in keeping a noisy but as yet peaceful crowd from pressing on the troops when at a rest. There is in the contact between the military and an excited multitude something akin to gunpowder, which the least spark will tend to explode. The shove of an elbow, the pressure made necessary in pushing back the crowd, frequently tend to an outbreak of violence, which in many instances might be avoided by the stretching of a dividing-line between the two parties.

The columns moving in parallel streets, and keeping pace each with the advance of the others, have always at hand means for rapid reinforcement or communication, if threatened. These are readily obtained by passing through the halls and back-yards into the houses on the other streets; or, for gaining ground, without exposure to the front or rear, by passing sharpshooters or a company by way of the rear yards of the houses on each side, and thus under cover, until the desired position is gained.

While the head of the column and the guards to the rear and on the flank must of necessity be exposed to fire, yet the remainder of the command, when at a halt and during action, should be placed under cover as far as practicable in the areas and hallways of buildings and behind stoops, the

line of sharpshooters in front being protected by projections of buildings, by trees and posts, or by filled barrels. By these and similar devices the command is constantly kept in a strong position, and one from which a damaging fire can be opened at will upon the mob, while comparatively sheltered from harm in return. If the rioters offer obstinate resistance to the advance of the troops, or should they have the temerity to fire upon them, it can be returned from house-tops, from the sharpshooters, and from heads of columns. Such a fire soon causes a mob to break.

If, however, the companies attacking should be driven back, the flanking file from the covered sharpshooters will prevent the troops being pursued any distance, and give ample time for reforming; for no body of undisciplined men could charge through a street thus fortified from the areas and roofs. Driven back by such a cross-fire as could be hurled upon them, it is only a question of time how soon they would be on the run. The key of nearly all positions in cities is the possession of houses, a block of buildings being similar to a fort, the ramparts and bastions of which are the houses, while the back-yards (fences being levelled) form a sheltered place or assembly from which all points may be reinforced; the avenues of exit are ample and numerous and the officer may choose his own time for executing his next manoeuvres.

Attack of Rioters in Position.

At the risk of repeating considerable that has already been stated, we venture a word upon the attacking of rioters in position. Whether this last consists of breastworks, buildings, or barricades protected by abatis of wire, greater care, involving more time and preparation, is required, and the assistance of Gatlings and artillery may be absolutely necessary, especially if the rioters are provided with those weapons. But great as appear the difficulties against which the officer has to contend, yet he has the advantage of having the position plainly before him; for the mob, so to speak, is driven into quarters where they can be watched.

Reconnoissances being carefully made, he can deliberately choose his own plan and time of attack, and crush the riot at a blow. Possession should at once be taken of all buildings which command the position and the approaches to it. Each detachment of troops, and every avenue occupied by them, should be rendered secure from counter-attacks from front or rear, and when this is accomplished, and the troops are well under cover, a telling fire should be opened whenever and wherever an opportunity offers. The description of material available for the protection of troops depends upon the character of the surroundings. Casks, sacks, and boxes filled with bricks, stones, or dirt, bedding, mattresses, etc., are all readily obtainable. A filled and headed barrel or cask can be used to advantage for shelter, or as a gabion while working under fire when constructing a breastwork. Any movable shield, of whatever material, is of great utility in advancing the troops to close quarters without damage.

Hand-grenades formed of bottles wrapped in twine, rags, etc., and filled with powder, dynamite, nails, etc., can be thrown over the barricade.—Anything which would further add to the rioters' dismay and teach them we had progressed beyond the old style of permitting their firing from a secure shelter on dense columns of troops. In suggesting these measures, it should be clearly remembered that if killing must be done, the moral effect of killing and wounding in an unexpected manner, thereby rendering the opposing force of turbulent elements panic-stricken, is an important factor which should not be overlooked.

The chances are that the rioters, seeing that nothing is left to chance, but systematic measures adopted to pen them in on every side; disheartened by discovering the avenues of escape one by one closing up, and galled by the fire, will surrender. Should the enemy, however, possess field guns, which the troops do not, then more shelter, better protection longer distances from which to operate, are required, while patience and prudence are the qualities essential in the officer until the arrival of artillery enables bolder steps to be taken to end the contest.

Whenever rioters retreat from a position they should be followed and forced with the most rapid and powerful blows it is possible to inflict.

That the sight of artillery, however light in calibre, exerts a most powerful influence upon mobs, cannot be questioned. Of its practical use and the problem of its proper defence much might be spoken. Used in streets, at close quarters, its effective guarding is a matter of serious difficulty. Unless the support be kept close at hand, a sudden and resolute dash on the part of the rioters would result in its loss, while the picking off of both artillerymen and supports is a constant source of danger. But if this last be kept down, as it must be, by the means already alluded to, this adjunct arm will be found of immense value—especially light howitzers and Gatlings, which can be easily moved from point to point without the aid of horses.

A column moving with these guns should habitually keep them masked until the opportune moment for their employment arrives. If called upon to go into action, an effective shelter may be speedily improvised by tiering up filled barrels on either side to protect the gunners. This may be carried to any required height, rolls of carpet, matting, etc., being employed if other material be unavailable. A breastwork of this description will only secure safety of the pieces and afford protection to the men, but behind its shelter the artillery may be handled coolly and with an effectiveness that will clear any street of the most violent of mobs without delay.

Conflict, such as is here suggested, presupposes casualties, hence it is important that the surgeons should have a small detail of men placed under their orders, and the wounded of both parties be at once taken into a house selected for hospital use, where they may be attended to in comfort and security. It is an error not to get the dead and wounded out of sight immediately during street troubles, for the spectacle is somewhat demoralizing to the unaccustomed. This cannot always be done in the field, owing to the distance to the rear; but in the streets the hospital can be at best but a few steps off, and the men should be promptly spared all unnecessary suffering.

Concerning Commanding Officers.

As in all operations of war the closest attention is paid by commanding officers to the topography and character of the country in which a campaign is conducted, so the officers of the National Guard should apply themselves to a close study of their respective cities; acquaint themselves with the different routes to various points; the character of the houses and stores on those routes; the obstacles to be overcome; the location of armories, police-stations, ferries, docks on the river-front, churches, and parks,—important factors all in the problem of street warfare,—so that they may know, at each step of the way, by day or by night, the surroundings, the quickest and safest way to pass or move around obstructions, from what direction attacks are likely to come, and the most desirable points at which to make a stand. Accurate personal knowledge of this kind will be found invaluable in times of emergency.

The general rule may be laid down, that upon coming to close quarters with any large and apparently hostile body,

and while forming columns of attack, the State regulations should be stringently complied with, by cautioning the mob to disperse.

There is a great deal in the way that soldiers, whether militia or regulars, are led. Courage is a relative attribute with men. It can be developed by example, encouragement, and tact on the part of the officer. A cheerful, lively spirit inspires troops when under fire or in difficulties, and soldiers will cheerfully obey an officer if he is resolute, understands his business, and appears confident of success. Confusing and contradictory orders are mischievous; and though promptness is always essential, it is better to be too slow than too hasty. Nervousness is not by any means lack of courage, but is a quality which the officer must control in himself; for if communicated to a body of troops it leads to disorder, and sometimes to panic. Many conscientious officers find the responsibility weigh heavily upon them when friends and comrades are rapidly falling. But it is precisely at such a moment that the officer should be firmest. Let him plan to prevent loss as much as possible; but in action the necessity for it should no more affect him than the wiping out of figures from a slate.

Objections may very properly be raised that the suggestions above made tend to the seizure and destruction of private property, under certain contingencies. But it is only just to remark that the argument presupposes serious and stubborn resistance to law and right. In ordinary street disturbances all that is necessary in the way of shelter can be obtained from the areas, trees, etc., without a house being entered or occupied. But however much the invasion of the sanctity of the household is to be deplored, no officer should hesitate to take such a step, if by so doing the shedding of blood can be avoided. Above all it should be remembered that in these times of improvements in arms and rapidity of fire, the engineer's art comes into prominence. Heavy bodies of soldiers can no longer be exposed in street warfare, and the officer who so disposes of his battalion as to expose the minimum number of men to the rioters' fire, and at the same time crush resistance, has solved a problem acknowledged to be one of the most difficult in military science.

What is wanted in riots is a cool, calm exercise of common-sense, confidence in one's own ability, and an intimate knowledge of the surroundings, rather than an unreasoning adherence to certain tactical movements. Tactics are correct in theory, and have been demonstrated so in practice; they have been prepared by the best military talent, in accordance with certain well-defined and understood principles. But the circumstances must decide what movement is best, just as the patient's symptoms justify the physician in determining upon the remedy.

In conclusion, the writer desires it to be distinctly understood that the suggestions contained in this paper are offered simply as such. If the opinions herein crudely expressed shall have the effect of directing the military thought of the country to this subject—a subject the importance of which cannot be over-estimated,—and if the discussion which is awakened thereby shall result in the formulating of a system of manoeuvres for the defence of cities in times of riot, sufficiently comprehensive and elastic to meet emergencies, his purpose will have been accomplished.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 3, 1883.

The Naval Academy reopened Monday, Oct. 1, and the school is in its regular routine of operations. The gun crews for the new academic term have been appointed. They are divided into twelve crews. The first captains are first classmen, except Cadet Taylor who belongs to the second class. The second captains are members of the second class. The appointments are: First crew—Captains Chester M. Koeppe, William M. Gilmer; Second crew—Captains Albert C. Matthews, John G. Tawressey; Third crew—Captains John C. Harrell, David S. Nes; Fourth crew—Captains F. E. Curtis, Theodore O. Fenton; Fifth crew—Captains Frank K. Hill, John McGuinness; Sixth crew—Captains H. W. Jones, Benj. Wright; Seventh crew—Captains Henry E. Farmer, Armistead Rust; Eighth crew—Captains Leon H. Jastremski, Walter W. Joyner; Ninth crew—Captains Pierre O. Kellholtz, George B. Shocum; Tenth crew—Captains John D. McDowell, Wm. McKay; Eleventh crew—Captains Robert L. Wernitz, Harris on A. Blispham; Twelfth crew—Captains David W. Taylor, Louis D. Ferris.

The Battalion of the Naval Academy has this season resumed its old-time number of divisions—four. Each division is composed of three crews. The officers are as follows: 1st Division—Captain, Thomas H. Leary, N. C.; master, Isaac K. Seymour, Me.; ensign, Wirt McCrory, Pa.; 2d Division—Captain, Horace A. Field, N. Y.; master, Roger Wells, Jr., Ct.; ensign, William B. Shoemaker, New Mexico; 3d Division—Captain, Charles W. Hazeltine, Md.; master, Douglas F. Terrell, Miss.; ensign, Walter O. Holme, N. J.; 4th Division—Captain, Milford B. Hoggatt, Ind.; master, Wash. L. Capps, Va.; ensign, Clarence S. Williams, Ohio. Cadet Charles H. Hewes, of Pa., is Cadet Lieutenant-Commander in charge of the Battalion.

The naval cadets are still boiling over for a turn at hazing. So imbedded has the practice become in the very curriculum of the institution, that neither the fear of personal disgrace nor parental mortification, nor yet respect for authority, deter cadets from nagging their juniors. Cadet Tennant, of Michigan, of the second class, had hardly gotten into the Academy from his summer leave, and had not really taken off his citizen's suit, before he had a fourth classman paying due respect to naval seniority. The cadet was made to answer certain harmless questions, such as, "Where are you from?" and to stand up respectfully in the presence of rank. Cadet Tennant was arrested on Sunday, and the Superintendent, grading the offence as annoyance of a fourth classman, and not hazing, dispensed with a court-martial, and gave Mr. Tennant seven days' solitary confinement on the *Sunies*. Between 12 and 1, on Sunday, the commandant of cadets, Commander N. H. Farquhar, got wind that some hazing was going on in Room 91, new quarters. An orderly was despatched to that department, and, on opening the door, he discovered three third classmen in a fourth classman's room, and two fourth classmen at "Attention!" The mock drill came to sudden end. Two of the spectators fled ineffectually; the third stood his ground. "Are you friends of this gentleman?" (the occupant of No. 91), asked the orderly. "Yes," said the third classman, "we are from the same State." The fourth classmen were taken down stairs to the commandant. As they went the courageous third classman gave the "pleb" his directions: "Tell him we are from the same State." There will be no court-martial in this case, but the offenders will be deprived of privileges.

D. W. Beeswick, of Pa.; J. S. Carnahan, Ohio; James Vandenberg, N. Y., and Miles G. O'Neill, of Ind., have been admitted to the Naval Academy as naval cadets.

The first hop of the season was given Saturday night. Capt. Ramsey has granted the cadets permission to have hops or balls on the following dates during the hours named: Oct. 20, Nov. 3, Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Dec. 24, Jan. 12, and Jan. 25, till 10 p. m., and on Nov. 28, Dec. 31, Feb. 2, and April 19, till midnight. The hop committee this year is composed of Cadets McNulta, Plunkett, McCrory, McKay, Capps, Leary, Mosely, Shoemaker, Jones, H. W., and Lawrence.

As there was no ball last June the cadet treasury is unusually full, and it is intended to make this a season of festivities.

Ensign W. F. Fallam has been selected to command the battalion of naval cadets this year. This is the youngest officer that has held this position for many years.

There are three of the class of 1881 yet to be examined—Naval Cadets C. H. Matthews, S. H. Williamson, and J. L. Shook. Comdr. C. L. Huntington, who recently reported for duty at the Naval Academy, has been selected head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, in place of Comdr. H. B. Robeson, detached. Lieut. Comdr. Horace Elms is acting head of the Department of Seamanship, Naval Tactics, etc., in place of Comdr. F. A. Cook, also detached. The other heads of departments will be the same as last year.

THE STATE TROOPS.

INSPECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.

The 22d, under command of Col. Josiah Porter, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of European battlefields, arrived at Governor's Island on the steamer *Sylvan Del.*, at about 1.30 p. m., on Friday, October 5, for annual inspection. The general impression was that the occasion would be one of gorgeous, brilliant display in white Austrian uniform, but instead the men were equipped entirely for business in their sober, solid fatigue uniform, which made them look like real soldiers.

Those who expected to hear the coming of the regiment announced by the inspiring strains of Gilmore's famous band were doomed to disappointment, for nothing but the monotonous, steady beat of the drums told the inhabitants of the island that the regiment had arrived. Bands are expensive, Gilmore was thousands of miles away, and it would have taken a neat round sum to bring him to the spot. The occasion was official, and when it is considered that troops have to furnish their own transportation and find their own ground, in order to comply with orders directing them to parade on ground suitable for field manoeuvres, it is hardly to be expected that they should be very eager to incur the additional expense of a band. New York City should furnish the parade ground, and the State the means of transportation. There were comparatively few spectators, and, unlike the inspection of the 23d a few days ago, the lady element was almost entirely missing. We noticed among the military Brig.-Gen. Ward, of the 1st Brigade; Major Finko, of the 23d; Capt. Appleton and Adj. George Rand, of the 7th; Col. Cavanaugh, of the 69th; Brig.-Gen. Robbins and Col. Jos. G. Story, and a number of others. The array of National Guardsmen was, however, by no means as numerous as is usual on these occasions, and the 22d escaped thereby a vast amount of criticism, for it is a fact, as true as gospel, that there is no sharper and more merciless critic of small defects, and no one quicker to detect the splinter in the eye of his brother organizations, than the average militiaman at these inspections.

The high rank given the 22d as a military organization in the report of the late Inspector-General has acted as a powerful stimulus to the regiment; strenuous efforts have been made to hold this rank, and this inspection showed that their hard work in this direction has not been in vain. The regiment on arrival upon the parade took position on the southern slope of Fort Columbus, and there waited till Inspector-General P. H. Briggs, accompanied by Col. Thomas McGrath, at about 2.30, made his appearance. Previous to this the regiment executed a general alignment and a few exercises in the manual, well and uniformly performed, and at this early stage of the proceedings one could not help to be impressed with the firm military bearing of the men and their admirable discipline in ranks. During the entire long walk around of the reviewing party we looked in vain for a band or head to move along the line; the men stood as firm as a wall. The passage, however, was somewhat marred by more or less wavering in all the companies just about the time when they arrived opposite the reviewing officer, awkward salutes on the part of several officers, and by the fact that all the captains instead of marching opposite the centre of their companies got away over to the right, several being actually in front of the right fours. This was probably due to certain inequalities in the ground and its irregular shape. The companies recovered themselves, however, and executed the last two wheels with unbroken straight alignments, several, however, losing distance in the last change of direction, and the colonel instead of giving the command guide left, halted the column, directed the guides to cover, dressed the companies, formed line, and then found that distances were after all not quite correct. Of course the command passed with unequalized fronts, and, as will be seen from the table at the end of this report, there was quite a large difference in the sizes of several of the companies. According to the book the halt before wheel into line was unauthorized, and so pronounced by many on-lookers. Opinions, however, differ, and there are excellent tacticians who hold that under the circumstances, having lost distance and the guides not covering, Col. Porter was entirely justified in using his own discretion as to how to bring his command into line in the best possible shape. The inspection of the field and staff was unusually long-winded, and the men were subjected to a long and severe strain of carry arms, which they, however, endured in an admirable manner, not a man moving. The column of companies, while waiting to be inspected, presented an exceedingly military spectacle, which was only marred in one instance, and this by the seventh company commander, who was out of position, standing opposite the right file, facing inwards, his proper position being opposite the centre, facing to the front. While the battalion was in line, in place rest, a large number of civilians entered the ranks, shook hands, and talked to the men, which looked very bad and not at all in harmony with the bearing of the command otherwise. File closers, if they had attended to their duties, should have kept outsiders away from the ranks, and we were more surprised at their neglect when we considered the time and pains Adjutant Harding takes to teach them. We expected better of file closers of the 22d Regiment. A non-commissioned officer, with his arm in a sling and his overcoat hung around him, was marching a squad of men under arms, whom he distributed among the companies—a proceeding which we could not understand. The place of this non-commissioned officer, who had neither gun nor belt, was on the sick report, and not in command of a squad of armed men. With these exceptions the inspection passed off well, and cannot be called otherwise than creditable in every respect.

The last company having been mustered, the battalion was equalized for drill, a brief but active and generally well performed series of exercises. After a well executed march in column of fours the battalion had become perfectly steadied down, and broke into column of subdivisions by the flank, formed column of divisions by a fours right, deployed on first division and halted, broke into fours, and was ordered to form close column of divisions to the right. So far everything went off correctly, but here the fourth division commander made the first break by allowing one of his companies to slip away from him, having evidently neglected to indicate to them their position in the battalion. The mistake was, however, rectified in time by the field officer, the divisions broke into fours to the front, the men marching well with excellent distances, then formed line to the left and executed a very fair advance in line, broke into column of companies marching by the flank, the eighth company losing its interval, and then executed left front into line. When the command halt was given the three right companies were far in advance of the remainder of the line. Either the three right companies had marched more than company distance to the front before halting, or the other companies had not advanced far enough—we are not able to tell where the blunder lay, being unable to judge from the position we were occupying on the field. The sun had now set, the evening gun had fired, and as it was becoming quite dark the drill here ter-

minated. Colonel Porter deserves favorable comment upon the skill, ease and coolness with which he handled the battalion. There was neither room nor light enough for the brief skirmish drill executed by one of the companies, and we will therefore pass the few movements over without comment. As soon as this company had resumed its place in ranks the regiment broke into column of fours from the right, marched down to the wharf, where the steamer lay in readiness to take the men back to the armory. The march down to the wharf elicited general favorable comment. The Fort Columbus guard turned out on the arrival of the regiment, but we are sorry to say that quite a number of the officers failed to salute it.

The whole performance was closely watched by the officers of General Hancock's staff as well as by those of Fort Columbus. The 22d, taking everything into consideration, made a success of it, and their performance justified the high reputation they had previously earned. The following figures seem to demonstrate, however, that its numerical strength is not up to its standard in other respects:

	Present.		Absent.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field and Staff.....	10	10
Non Com. Staff.....	10	1	11
A.....	3	32	..	6	41
B.....	3	46	..	6	55
C.....	3	42	..	8	53
D.....	3	51	..	9	63
E.....	3	69	..	7	79
F.....	2	28	..	17	47
G.....	3	68	..	14	85
H.....	1	37	1	8	47
I.....	2	35	..	10	47
K.....	3	35	..	14	52
Total.....	46	443	1	100	590

Somewhat more attention to details and closer supervision of men not engaged in the drill would have added to the effect of the whole.

INSPECTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.

It is probably true that all is well that ends well, but that all is not well that begins well was demonstrated at the inspection of the 69th New York, at Governor's Island, on Tuesday, October 9, as the sequel will show.

Inspection was to begin at 2.30 p. m., but owing to a somewhat late arrival of the regiment, it was nearly 3 o'clock when the ranks were opened, and Inspector-General Briggs stepped forward to receive the present. The 69th made its appearance with an excellent band at its head, and was, as usual, accompanied by a large number of friends, who were profuse in their applause on the slightest provocation. In the beginning of the exercises this applause was well-deserved on several occasions; but, as we have often said before, that sort of thing is not in order at a military exhibition of this kind.

Drawn up in line, the regiment, the rank and file of which is to a large extent composed of able-bodied material—the very stuff from which to make good soldiers—made a favorable impression, although its discipline and steadiness fell far below that of the 22d, who occupied the same ground a few days before. The handling of the pieces, as a general thing, was also by no means up to the manual of our first-class regiments, yet we have seen many a worse manual, and, in regard to the passage in review, it is only just to say that, as to alignments, step, and distances, on the part of the rank and file, and salutes of officers, it compared with that of many organizations with much higher pretensions to tactical precision.

So far, so good; but the same as on several recent occasions of the same kind, the good effect was spoiled by the wheel into line and subsequent efforts to establish a decent line. The colonel halted the command after the fourth change of direction, without, however, first correcting the distances, which had become faulty towards the end of the march, and his deviation from tactics, which prescribe a wheel into line, without a previous halt, was of no benefit, nor was the manner in which the companies closed the gaps and attempted to form a proper alignment the correct one. A general alignment should have been ordered instead of a general closing into the right in all conceivable shapes, and a subsequent tedious side-stepping to the left in order to recover the original position of the regiment. Not alone this, but during the whole of these long-winded operations the men were at carry-arms, and had their arms nearly pulled out of the sockets, and became unfit for a good manual before actual work commenced. However, as we have often said before, militia officers seem to have no regard for their men in this respect.

When at last the line had been re-established the command was put into column of companies for inspection, the men still at carry where they remained for a long while after, and the severe strain of this position offers at least some excuse for their twisting and turning of the bodies, the steadying of the pieces with the right hand, the numerous assumptions of at ease positions which became general through the whole battalion.

While the rank and file presented a decidedly favorable contrast to last year in point of uniformity of dress, condition and adjustment of knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, cleanliness of gloves and accoutrements and general neatness of appearance, there was still a good deal of that carelessness in ranks which we were compelled to criticize on that occasion—a condition of affairs entirely due to inefficiency of company officers, the main defect of this regiment. The 69th has some very fine material, but it wants officers able to control and handle it properly, and a large majority of those who now hold commissions in it do not possess this faculty. There were two or three companies in which the men preserved a soldierly bearing through the entire inspection, but in the majority, slouching, unsteadiness and unmilitary positions were the rule, and the company commanders lacked either energy or knowledge of their business to correct their men.

The inspection was unduly prolonged on account of the shortcomings of at least one, if not two, company commanders; it was completely dark before the inspector finished mustering Company B, and this was the reason that the prescribed field manoeuvres did not take place. It was a bad mistake, which must ultimately reflect unfavorably on the 69th. The captain of Co. B, who had been in arrest some time previous and (as we were given to understand) released at 9 p. m. the day before, presented to the inspector-general a muster roll signed by his 1st lieutenant as company commander, and pretended not to know anything about the status of the company as to absentees, etc. Of course the mustering officer declined to receive a muster roll signed by a subaltern while the captain had command of the company in person, and told the latter rather sternly that he did not want any work of that kind and that he expected a correct roll and that he looked for correct information as to absentees from him (the captain). While this brought the captain to his senses the correction and proper preparation of his rolls caused so much delay that the drill of the regiment had to be omitted. In Company C there was

also trouble with muster as well as with the rolls, and this trouble, as well as that in the other company, was simply an outcropping of the dissensions amongst the officers, which have for a long time undermined the prosperity of the regiment, and recently been the subject of an official investigation. Whatever the present difficulties were they could have been easily settled during the trip down the bay, and there was no necessity for ventilating them on an occasion like this, and thereby spoil an exhibition which, in the beginning, promised fair to reflect credit upon the regiment. Thus, the affair began well and ended in a complete fizzle. A redeeming feature was the short drills by several of the companies, while waiting for orders after they had been mustered. The men manoeuvred well and showed that all they want is proper leaders in order to make accomplished soldiers. The following are the figures:

	Present.		Absent.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field and Staff.....	8	10	2	..	20
A.....	3	44	..	18	65
B.....	3	42	..	28	73
C.....	2	23	..	34	59
D.....	3	60	..	22	85
E.....	3	40	..	21	64
F.....	..	36	1	19	56
G.....	2	33	1	13	54
H.....	2	30	..	23	55
I.....	3	45	..	8	56
K.....	3	40	..	17	60
Total.....	32	408	4	203	647

ELVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. F. E. Unbekant.—This regiment on Friday, October 5, at 9 A. M. arrived at the Battery and embarked for New Dorp, Staten Island, for annual inspection. Colonel Unbekant was virtually in command, but on account of his state of health had to leave the management of the drill, etc., to Lieut.-Col. Kraeger. The most conspicuous fact was the large absentee list as will be seen from the statement given below. What there was on the ground made a favorable showing in comparison with previous years, but a corps of fully instructed company officers is still as great a necessity as ever. The following are the figures in detail:

	Present.		Absent.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field and Staff.....	6	10	4	..	20
A.....	3	41	..	19	61
B.....	1	19	..	34	54
C.....	3	36	..	30	69
D.....	2	35	..	23	60
E.....	1	18	..	27	46
F.....	2	33	..	18	58
G.....	2	26	..	21	49
H.....	2	29	..	22	53
I.....	1	23	..	23	47
Total.....	23	275	221	..	519

THE VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH.

The character of the men who compose the Seventh Regiment, of New York, was well shown by the representative gathering of the Veterans of that regiment, which assembled at Delmonico's on Saturday evening last, to celebrate the 59th anniversary of the organization of the regiment. Among the 1300 life members of the Veteran Corps are many of New York's well-known and substantial citizens who retain a warm affection for the regiment with which their youth was identified. It has a benevolent fund of \$10,000 for the aid of members in distress, a large surplus in the Treasury, and was able to contribute to the Bartholdi monument \$1,500, collected among its members. This was presented to Mr. Everts, as one of the trustees of the Monument Association, by Colonel Locke W. Winchester, Commandant of the Corps, at the close of the remarks with which he introduced Mr. Everts, who spoke for the State of New York, following the guest of the evening, General Grant, who replied to the first toast, "Pro Patria." "It is not an unusual circumstance to me," said Mr. Everts, "to receive a check before making a speech, but I must protest against the degree of publicity of this exposure of the mercenary character of my eloquence. However, I will pocket both the check and the offence. I am asked to respond for the State because I never held an office from the State and wasn't born in it. A compliment from lips that carry weight you have already received, and the judgment of this great nation is that the Seventh Regiment, made up of men brought up to arms of peace, showed itself able to rise to the level of exposure and wounds when the occasion warranted. Not only that, but its members set an example to all citizen soldiery of all the States of the loyal Union, and when they resolved themselves into the regular soldiery of the Union they showed where the strength of the Union lay—all its members were soldiers and all its soldiers, citizens. [Applause.] Let other nations admire their respective systems of a standing army or a military apprenticeship, but in my judgment that system is best which was prefigured in the ancient Hebrew confederation, that when war breaks out men shall beat their pruning-hooks into spears and their plowshares into swords, and when it has ended shall beat their spears into pruning-hooks and their swords into plowshares again. I was never before present at a military festivity of this character, and I have the best excuse, that I never was invited."

Mayor Edson responded for "the City of New York;" Chanuoy M. Depow for "the Day we Celebrate;" Commodore Upshur for the Army and Navy; Gen. Fitzgerald for the National Guard; Colonel Clark for the Seventh Regiment and Col. Church for the Press, and for "Our Veteran Associates," Gen. S. L. Woodford, Colonel Hotchkiss, Colonel Scott, Major McLean, Capt. Henriques and Colonel Laird.

At the beginning of the speaking Major Kemp read the following letter, which elicited three rousing cheers for the President of the United States:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1883.
"MY DEAR SIR: An engagement elsewhere will forbid my meeting at dinner on Saturday evening the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment of the New York State National Guard. It is with no slight regret that I thus deny myself the pleasure to which, in behalf of that organization, you have tendered me so cordial an invitation. Your association has abundant cause to be proud of its aims, its origin, its history, its roll of distinguished membership. As a citizen of New York I also am proud of it; proud of the regiment with which its name is especially associated, and proud of the National Guard of which that regiment is so conspicuous an ornament. Very truly yours,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR."

Among those not already mentioned, who attended were Colonel Pinell, Major Watson, Rev. Dr. Weston, George Kemp, Esq., Col. Pond, Mr. Fred. Phillips, Private Secretary to President Arthur, Marvell W. Cooper, Lieut.-Col.

Bostwick, Anton A. Raven, Paymaster Kingeland, Adj. Fredland, Quartermaster Holly, Capt. Hayden, Ray, Griffin, Tiffany, Murray, Bird and Arthur, and Lieuts. Baker, Salisbury, Fleming, Woodhouse, Goodwin, Mall, Moores, Spicer, Dominick and Crocker, of the Veterans; Dr. Howard Pinkney, Col. Abner Miller, Jr., W. A. Paton, William A. Bartles, W. M. Montague, Thomas B. Innes, B. O. Bowry, Col. Porter, General G. McKibben, Major Allison, Capt. Kipp, Appleton, Abrams, Sheela, Lieuts. Haight, Dawson, Jones, and Ware, Adj. Rand, Edwin Sherman, Judge S. Burdett Hyatt, and Col. Warren.

GENERAL JOURDAN'S REASONS.

We know Gen. James Jourdan during the civil war, and have known him since, as one of the most conscientious and able of our volunteer soldiers. Whatever he says is entitled to respect, and any complaints he may make of the military administration of New York should receive candid and attentive consideration. We are glad, therefore, to give place to the communication which follows, in which he states his objection to the management of military affairs at Albany:

BROOKLYN, October 4, 1883.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
DEAR SIR: Having read an article which appeared in the Journal of September 29, under the head of "General Jourdan's Reasons," in which you in part defend the present management of our State military affairs, and in part censure me for criticising the same, I beg your indulgence, and ask the privilege of space in your paper to more fully explain my position on this subject. I am disposed to think that, in the article referred to, you are only doing that which I have been in the habit of doing—apologizing for the present, and hoping for the future.

You ask: "Who has interfered with his inspecting and drilling his command, or instructing it in marching and skirmishing?" In reply, I would remind you that a division commander cannot order his command out for any purpose without first obtaining the written consent of the Commander-in-Chief (which means the staff), while company, regimental and brigade commanders have the right to do so unrestricted.

You also ask "whether it is not the fault of general officers that they are transformed into mere clerks." Had you the experience of a general officer of the National Guard, you would find that it is not their fault, but it is the fault of a system for which they are in no way responsible.

You ask further: "Is not the Governor's staff constituted according to law, and is not the Inspector-General acting under the authority of law in making the inspections, to inform the Commander-in-Chief of the condition of his troops?"

Yes; but are you not aware that the Governor's staff is instrumental in procuring the passage almost annually of such laws as will best suit their purposes? And would not a certificate from the division general, stating the condition of the troops under his command, be as reliable for the information of the Commander-in-Chief as that of an inspector, who, in many instances, has had no practical knowledge of the military forces of the State, and who is selected to serve only during the term of the Governor appointing him?

You ask again, "Is not the present system of inspections for the National Guard of New York superior to the old, and has not an improvement in the efficiency of the Guard been brought about under it?" I think not. The efficiency of the regiments comprising the First and Second Divisions, has not been brought about by any action of the Governor's staff, but it is due solely to the intelligence of the men and the efficiency of their officers.

You ask, "Are Division and Brigade staffs entirely free from political incubus?" I say, emphatically, yes, as far as it applies to the staff of the Second Division. You say that "I am inconsistent when I recommended the appointment of a senior general to command the whole force, and condemn centralization." A moment's reflection will satisfy any soldier, and none sooner than yourself, that there is a wide difference between centralizing military power in one permanent and competent commander who has a thorough knowledge of the wants of, and the material required for the use of the National Guard, and its centralization of power in a staff, which has had, as in many cases, no practical knowledge whatever concerning it. A Commanding-General being next in command to the Commander-in-Chief, and being thoroughly familiar with all matters pertaining to the National Guard, would naturally be consulted as to its condition and requirements, and would stand between the organization and interference by each new staff which might be appointed, thereby securing stability in the administration of military affairs and would be in a position to advise each new Governor and his staff, of the condition and necessities of the National Guard, without in any way encroaching upon their rights.

You say that, "Suppose a Brigade Camp is ordered, that still leaves the Division Commander out, and he wants to be there too."

No, he does not want anything of the sort. I do not recommend Brigade or Division Camps, but I do insist that whether regiments are in camp or out of it, while in this State, they should be subject to the orders of their brigade and division commanders, and regimental and post commanders, while in camp, should not be annoyed by the quasi instructions of the Governor's staff, which recently resulted in the disgraceful scene, in the camp at Peekskill, when Private Bookman was drummed out.

Had the 13th Regiment been under the control of the Division Commander while in said camp, as it should have been, the officers responsible for such a gross outrage would have been placed in arrest immediately, and are this would have been compelled to answer for their conduct before a General Court-martial.

I concur with you that it would be injudicious to cause or even permit inexperienced men to cook their own rations while in camp, but I maintain that proper rations of wholesome food should have been issued upon company regulations and cooked by experienced company cooks. Such a course would be economical and more like the life of soldiers, in camps of instruction, as it is quite as necessary for soldiers to learn how to live in camp as it is for them to know how to march and fight. The camp should be conducted on well established military principles, or it should be abolished.

Few men, if any, have done more to maintain and encourage the National Guard than yourself, and were it not for your generous disposition to stand by the organization, such as it is, I don't think that you would have considered my reasons for resigning insufficient. I might have given many more, but would not have stated any, were it not for the fact that the public prints, through inadvertence, made me responsible for statements which did injustice to gentlemen on the Governor's staff whom I hold in high personal esteem.

Notwithstanding what you have done, or may be disposed to do, I doubt if you are willing to endorse the efforts of a Governor's staff to compel the members of the National Guard to doff their comfortable and well-fitted light blue overcoats, in which they have a property interest, and don the homely, miserable, and badly-fitted State overcoats, the appearance of which suggested the idea that they might have been purchased from some Confederate quartermaster, and aroused such a feeling of indignation in the 7th, 23d, and 25d Regiments that, in direct violation of orders from Albany, they refused to receive the butternut and have retained the blue.

I have not heard that any of the colonels of these regiments were court-martialled for disobedience of orders, nor have I heard of changing the overcoats, or spending the funds appropriated for the support of the organization for the purchase of (8,000, I believe, is the number) such miserable garments. I do not think that you will endorse the principle of ignoring the entire corps of inspector-generals, inspectors of schools of marksmanship, and officers of the engineers, commissary, quartermaster, and medical departments attached to divisions and brigades in the administration of military affairs. If they are of no use, then the offices should be abolished. Nor do I think that you will endorse the action of the Governor's staff, in lobbying a bill through the State Legislature, by which a special commission, consisting of a member of said staff and two county officials, whose duty it shall be to have the entire control of locating and constructing armories, without reference to the wishes of the

general officers, whose troops are to be the occupants thereof; neither do I think that you will approve of the expenditure of the entire appropriation provided for the support of the National Guard without first consulting the general officers, who are best calculated to advise, as to the greatest needs of the organization. I do not think you will endorse the action of the staff in adopting a new State service uniform without first consulting with the principal officers of the organization. Nor do I believe that you will say that the gentlemen comprising a Governor's staff are best calculated to determine the wisdom of disbanding and consolidating regiments, battalions, batteries, and troops of cavalry, without first consulting with brigade and division commanders as to the advisability of such action. I am unwilling to believe that you will endorse the parading of generals and their staffs for inspection by a member of the Governor's staff. Such an assumption of authority, I believe, was unprecedented (until inaugurated by the Governor's staff during the term commencing with the year 1877) in any military organization outside of the State of New York.

Neither do I believe that you will sanction the ridiculous custom of ordering regimental, brigade, and division commanders and their respective staffs, to Creedmoor and other rifle ranges to practice in the school of marksmanship. None but an Albany staff officer would conceive the importance of having, say, a chaplain or a surgeon thoroughly instructed in the use of the rifle.

Without enumerating any further, I am unwilling to think that a soldier of your experience will for a moment contend that each new Governor's staff in turn shall be permitted to change our Regulations and Military Code, and also our uniforms, to suit their respective whims, ignore brigade and division commanders and their staffs, and, by their presumptive use of the words "By order of the Commander-in-Chief," take full command of the entire organization, its funds, and property. If the line of policy which has been pursued by the staff of the various Governors of this State since the year 1877 is to be continued, then a radical reorganization of the military force, in the near future, will be absolutely necessary, if it is the intention of the people to have and maintain an effective military organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES JOURDAN.

NEW YORK.

The 23d regiment, Col. Finkelmeyer, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Monday, the 8th of October. The regiment paraded the principal streets of Brooklyn with nine companies of twelve files front, and was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Brownell, at Meserole street and Bushwick avenue. On return to the armory Col. Finkelmeyer made a speech, after which the festivities commenced, and were kept up till a late hour to the enjoyment of all present.

The 3d battery has received orders to drill every Tuesday evening, commencing October 9, at the 14th Regiment armory.

Lieut. Col. William E. Fitch, 10th Battalion, and Assistant Surgeons S. B. Carlisle, 11th Separate company, and C. C. Schuyler, 6th Separate company, have been commissioned.

Captain Harry Steele, commanding the 31 company of the 7th Regiment, compliments Corporal C. H. Eagle and Private H. T. Lockwood, who have been discharged for their great services to the company in the department of marksmanship.

Captain Lorrignus, company of the Ninth Regiment won the gold badge for recruiting during the past year, and celebrated the event by a social gathering on Thursday, the 11th of October, Captain Walton's company won second place.

Howard Ackerman, late Captain and A. D. C., has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice 4th Brigade, General Brownell, with the rank of Major.

We give so much space to the very valuable article of Gen. E. L. Molinex, on riot duty, which is particularly interesting to the National Guard, and especially to members of the 1st and 2d Divisions, New York, that several reports of inspections and other matters have to lay over until another week.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

We complete our record of the Fall Meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmoor, with the scores of the matches not reported last week.

The Jones Match.—Prizes presented by Lieut. Col. Jas. H. Jones, 12th Regt., N. G., S. N. Y. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Rifle, Remington State model. Position, standing, 200; prone, 500 yards. Seven shots. Open to teams of four from any Regiment, Company or Battery in N. G., S. N. Y. Any number of teams, but no competitor may shoot in more than one team. 1st Prize, a pair of Bronzes, coat \$125, and cash \$25; 2d Prize, cash, \$20; 3d Prize, cash, \$15; 4th Prize, cash, \$15. The highest possible score in this match was 280 points. Team A, of the 7th Regiment, N. Y., with 233 points were the winners. The scores were as follows:

7th Regiment, Team A.		
	200 Yds.	500 Yds. Total.
Sergt. G. W. Munson.....	4455443-29	5544555-32-61
Sergt. J. P. M. Richards.....	4444555-30	4534555-31-61
Private H. T. Lockwood.....	3445554-27	3544444-29-56
Private J. H. Brown.....	4054444-25	3554445-30-55
	111	122 233

23d Regiment, Team B.		
	500 Yds.	500 Yds. Total.
Private G. Joiner.....	5544334-28	5444555-31-59
Captain E. DeForest.....	4544334-28	5434444-28-56
Lieut. W. L. Candee.....	4544333-26	4334444-27-53
Lieut. Col. J. B. Frothingham.....	4454334-27	4334444-25-52
	109	121 230

Company C, 7th Regiment, N. Y.		
	500 Yds.	500 Yds. Total.
Private Y. T. Alder.....	4434443-26	5354533-28-54
Corporal W. F. Higgins.....	3444554-28	3535335-29-57
Sergeant F. C. McLewee.....	4534444-28	4554444-31-59
Corporal E. F. Young.....	4444334-26	3555433-30-56
	109	118 226

23d Regiment, Team A.		
	500 Yds.	500 Yds. Total.
Lieut. Shepherd.....	4434444-27	5444533-28-55
Lieut. Fox.....	4434445-28	2433334-24-52
Private Picket.....	4345445-29	5434545-30-59
Lieut. Penham.....	5434543-28	5554444-31-60
	112	113 225

7th Regiment, N. Y., Team B.		
	200 Yds.	500 Yds. Total.
Private Hale.....	27	31 58
Corporal Green.....	28	30 58
Sergeant Thomson.....	24	23 52
Sergeant Price.....	30-109	26-115 56-224

6th Regiment, N. Y.		
	200 Yds.	500 Yds. Total.
Captain Kerr.....	26	31 57
Captain Cunningham.....	27	24 51
Sergeant Mitchell.....	26	23 49
Sergeant Stuart.....	30-109	25-103 55-212

23d Regiment, N. Y., Team C.		
	200 Yds.	500 Yds. Total.
Elliot.....	27	27 54
Brown.....	20	20 40
Kraft.....	30	27 57
Agar.....	22-90	23-106 45-206

The team from Co. H, 7th Regt., N. Y., which consisted of Capt. J. L. Price, Corporal Underwood, Privates W. A. Bryant, and G. F. Merchant, made a total score of 241 points in this match which was ahead of all the other scores, but a protest was made against them on the ground that their team entered the match after the time for receiving the entries had closed. The protest was sustained and their score was thrown out accordingly.

Benedict Mid-Range Match.—1st Prize, a Gold Watch, presented by Messrs. Benedict and Bros., (of 171 Broadway only; ten shots, at 500 yards. Any military rifle, 50 calibre, to be allowed two

points. 2d and 3d Prize each a Revolver, value \$3. The successful competitors in this match were J. R. Shephard, 23d Regt., N. York, 1st, score 51 points; H. T. Lockwood, 7th Regt., N. Y., 2d, also with 51 points, and J. W. Hale, 50 points, was the winner of the 3d prize.

Brooklyn Furniture Company Match.—Open to teams of four from any Regiment, company or battery in Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y. Each organization to enter as many teams as they wish, but no competitor to be a member of more than one team. Roundabout rifle, State issue. Seven rounds each at 200 and 500 yards. Position, standing at 200 prone at 500 yards. First prize, "The Buffalo Hunt," value \$415. To be held one year by the winning team. To become the property of the organization whose team shall win it three times. 2d Prize, cash, \$20; 3d prize, cash, \$15; 4th prize, cash, \$10; total \$45.

The winner of the match was Team E. of the 23d Regiment, N. Y., who scored 235 points out of a possible 280 points. The scores were as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Capt. E. DeForest.....	434444—28.	454555—33—61	
Priv. G. Joiner.....	434444—28.	455555—35—63	
Lt. W. L. Candee.....	444443—26.	434545—30—56	
Lt. Col. J. B. Frothingham.....	344433—26.	635445—29—58	
	108	127 235	

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lt. G. L. Fox.....	544534—30.	553545—30—60	
Priv. W. P. Pickett.....	444444—28.	445455—31—59	
Lt. J. R. Shephard.....	444445—28.	543444—29—57	
" A. G. Perham.....	544344—27.	455333—27—54	
	113	117 230	

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Priv. H. C. Browne.....	29	29	58
Sgt. L. J. Elliott.....	29	29	58
" E. J. Kraft.....	30	28	58
" P. A. Wells.....	23—104	31—116	54—220

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Priv. T. Harvey.....	24	30	54
Capt. E. S. Brown.....	29	27	56
Priv. F. Schulken.....	29	28	57
Sgt. W. J. Jennings.....	27—109	28—103	55—212

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sgt. W. E. Taylor.....	25	31	56
C. L. Madison.....	26	29	55
Priv. J. Moore.....	24	21	45
" J. Day.....	28—103	24—96	52—199

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lt. Dixon.....	21	26	47
Corpl. Correy.....	27	31	58
" Harwood.....	27	26	53
Lt. Nutt.....	23—97	17—100	39—197

SHORT-RANGE AND MID-RANGE CONTINUOUS MATCHES.

There were fifty cash prizes in each of these matches, viz.: \$20, \$15, \$10, twelve of \$5, and thirty-five of \$3 each. The first was shot at 200, the second at 500 yards; five shots in each, with any rifle and any position. Following are the names of the winners and their scores, including the allowance for military rifles of one-half one point in the 200-yard match, and one point in the mid-range match. Highest aggregate of any two scores, to count:

Short-Range Match.—J. P. M. Richards, 50; G. Joiner, 49; J. K. Green, 49; D. E. Marsh, 48; F. H. Holton, 48; J. Kerr, 48; J. L. Price, 48; H. T. Lockwood, 48; C. E. Taylor, 47; C. H. Gans, 47; W. M. Farrow, 47; C. Edgar, 47; H. G. Pifford, 47; E. E. Lewis, 47; J. B. Case, 46; W. H. Stinson, 46; E. J. Cram, 46; W. H. Dunlop, 46; G. J. Besbury, 46; G. W. Munson, 46; F. O. McLewee, 46; C. A. Peake, 45; A. C. Taylor, 45; W. P. Pickett, 45; J. M. Godenoy, 45; N. O'Donnell, 45; G. L. Fox, 45; R. C. Van Vleet, 44; S. W. Merritt, 44; G. Doyle, 44; J. Smith, 44; J. Duane, 44; J. S. Shephard, 44; G. B. Thompson, 43; B. R. Spellman, Jr., 43; F. A. Wells, 43; W. A. Bryant, 43; J. Mara, 43; J. W. Todd, 43; D. S. Banks, 42; J. C. Mallory, 42; W. L. Candee, 42; J. F. Klein, 42; W. V. Overbaugh, 42; J. H. Brower, 42; J. B. Schuyler, 42; C. D. Weigman, 41; J. H. Fisher, 41; L. Geiger, 41; J. Moore, 41.

Mid-Range Match.—G. L. Fox, 52; D. R. Atkinson, 52; G. E. Green and G. W. Munson shot a tie for third place, which they will decide by drawing; J. L. Price, 51; J. F. Klein, 51; E. F.

Young, 51; T. C. McLewee, 51; T. J. Dolan, 50; C. H. Eagle, 50; H. T. Lockwood, 50; J. P. Richards, 50; R. Macmillan, 49; R. C. Van Vleet, 49; J. Smith, 48; J. G. Warren, 48; W. M. Farrow, 48; F. A. Wells, 48; J. H. Brown, 48; W. H. Palmer, 48; J. C. Ewan, 47; J. H. Torrey, 47; D. O. Bush, 47; J. C. Mallory, 47; J. C. Hunt, 47; F. M. Barnes, 46; W. A. Bryant, 46; J. S. Cunningham, 46; J. S. Shephard, 46; F. E. Willitt, 46; G. W. Coniston, 45; F. Smart, 45; C. F. Robb, 45; W. P. Pickett, 44; A. C. Taylor, 44; J. F. Mountjoy, 44; C. H. Gans, 43; E. J. Cram, 43; T. Connelly, 43; W. R. Bostwick, 43; J. S. Boake, 42; B. R. Shellman, Jr., 42; W. J. Underwood, Jr., 42; A. A. McNaughton, 42; J. S. Case, 42; W. Soper, 42; G. W. Rand, 42; C. W. Munroe, 41; A. E. Hoyt, 40.

Owing to protests and investigations in regard to certain alleged inaccuracies of scores, etc., we are unable to announce the winners of the Off-Hand Short-Range Match, although it is now two weeks past since the match was shot. At the present rate of progress, there is no telling when the squabbling will be settled, and a decision made.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

XANTHOXYLUM asks: Please give me a decision in regard to paragraph 279, A. R. 1881, especially the clause that reads as follows: "They (Hospital Stewards) shall be graded as 1st, 2d, and 3d class, and shall be permanently attached to the Medical Corps." If permanently attached, they do not belong to any company. **Ans.**—Par. 279, of the Regulations, based upon sections 1179, 1180 and 1181 of the Revised Statutes, directs as follows: "There shall be one hospital steward for each military post, and the Secretary of War may appoint from the enlisted men of the Army, or cause to be enlisted, as many hospital stewards as the service may require. They shall be graded as 1st, 2d, and 3d class, and shall be permanently attached to the Medical Corps, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe." The Secretary of War, under the authority given him by the law, decided in G. O. 30, of 1881, to appoint 150 hospital stewards of the 1st class. He has appointed none of the 2d and 3d class, but, in order that the service may not suffer, he has provided for the detail of enlisted men of the line to act, where occasion requires, as 2d or 3d class stewards, according to the number of companies at the posts where their services are needed. It has also been decided that hospital stewards of the 2d and 3d class, being detailed from the companies at a post, have no rank by virtue of their acting in the capacity of hospital stewards. This classification—1st class stewards appointed by the Secretary of War, and 2d and 3d class stewards detailed temporarily from the line—has been recognized from time to time in the acts appropriating funds for the support of the Army.

O. A. H. asks as to the Statute of Limitation in cases of desertion. **Ans.**—See our editorial article of this week on the 103d Article of War, which fully discusses the subject.

B. F. S. asks: "Could a soldier in the Army get his discharge, if his mother is a widow and he her only support? Who would be the best to apply for the discharge, the mother or the District Judge?" **Ans.**—Not necessarily, but the case if a strong one and strongly represented to the War Department, might result in discharge. The mother could make the application, but the District Judge if knowing to the facts might be able to set them forth more clearly and with more weight.

PHILADELPHIA asks: "If a soldier deserts, enlists again under an assumed name two years afterwards, does his duty, but is found out, what will they do to him?" **Ans.**—Under ordinary circumstances try him by Court-martial for the desertion, and award him the punishment justly due for the crime. Good conduct in the subsequent enlistment might stand as a plea in mitigation of sentence, but certainly would not condone the offense altogether.

CARR asks: 1. Does a man get re-enlistment pay after he serves five years in the Army and then re-enlists in the Marine Corps? 2. Where should a man apply to be enlisted in the Marine Corps? 3. A man serves five years in the Army, then re-enlists in the Marine Corps, can he get a four months' furlough? 4. How long is a man supposed to serve on water and how long on land in the Marine Corps during 5 years? **Ans.**—1. Yes. 2. To the Adjutant of the Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. 3. He might, but it would be a matter of privilege governed by the circumstances of his case, and the exigencies of the Service. 4. There is no fixed rule as to length of service at sea and on land. It would depend upon what the Service might require, and his whole enlistment might be passed either at sea or on land, as the authorities might see fit to order.

ENLISTED MAN states the following case, and asks our opinion concerning it: The Post Commander has issued an order prohibiting gambling at the post, and holding company commanders responsible for the strict enforcement of the order in company barracks. To get over this the gamblers secured a small house or tent on the reservation, but without the barracks, and continued their games of chance. This becoming known, the Post Commander swooped down upon them with the guard, arrested the gamblers, put them in the post guardhouse, destroyed the shanty, and confiscated the money then on the board. Now could he do this under the post order, and can he apply the gamblers' money to post fund purposes? **Ans.**—The post order certainly embraces the whole reservation, and the Post Commander's action in the premises was certainly within his prerogative. As to the question whether he can appropriate the money found on the board to post and garrison purposes, you merely assume that he intends to do so. We imagine you will find that he will not do so, but that after the offenders have received the punishment due their wilful disobedience of legitimate orders, that the money will be returned to them.

Mrs. N. A. C. asks how she can direct a letter to a midshipman on board the U. S. ship *Nipic* to be received by him in the shortest time. **Ans.**—U. S. steamer *Nipic*, Montevideo, Uruguay, South Atlantic Station.

MAGAZINE GUNS ABROAD.

The Versailles Commission entrusted with the selection of a pattern for a repeating rifle, with which it is intended to provide the French army, have not yet made their report, it having been found that great care will be required in fixing upon an arm meeting all the requirements of modern warfare. But some progress has already been made. The report of the sub-committee appointed to carry on experiments has been received, and further trials were made before the Commission towards the end of June at Satory. The Commission have fixed their next meeting to take place after the conclusion of the great autumn manoeuvres of the French Army. *Le Progrès Militaire* professes to know that the labors have been advanced considerably, and that even at the present time France possesses a very good model for the transformation of the present arm, although a final decision will not be given before the end of the year, as the arm is to be tried at the different musketry schools, and also by various regiments of the infantry.

It is stated that the reports which have up to the present time reached the German War Minister on the repeating mechanism as adapted to the Mauser rifle have been more favorable than was at first expected, and that some Fusilier regiments and Jager battalions will be armed with the new weapon. It is anticipated that the defects in the design of the magazine, which have been brought to light during the manoeuvres, can be remedied without adding to the weight or deducting from the efficiency of the apparatus. The German War Office has likewise made exhaustive experiments with the same repeater tried by a French commission at Satory, and which is said to have been recommended for adoption in the French Army. The arm does not, however, appear to have found favor in the eyes of German experts, as it has not been issued to any troops for trial during the manoeuvres.

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MARRIED.

CORWINE—SMITH.—At Brooklyn, October 4, Assistant Paymaster JOHN CORWINE, U. S. Navy, to Miss ELIA SMITH.

ELDRIDGE—HOGG.—At Ellicott City, Md., Oct. 1, Lieutenant BOGARDUS ELDRIDGE, 10th U. S. Infantry, to Miss LIZZIE W. HOGG, of Annapolis, Md.

FRANK—STRICKLAND.—At South Glastonbury, Conn., October 2, Colonel W. B. FRANK, U. S. Army, retired, to Miss FRANCES E. STRICKLAND.

STRONG—JOHNSTON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, Lieutenant FREDERICK S. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, to Miss ALICE MARION JOHNSTON.

DIED.

CRANE.—At Washington City, D. C., on Wednesday morning, October 10, 1888, Brigadier-General CHARLES H. CRANE, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M. Interment at Shelter Island, Long Island, New York, on Friday, October 12, 1888.

NOKES.—At Corinto, Nicaragua, Oct. 7, Captain NORVAL L. NOKES, U. S. Marine Corps.

SANDS.—At Baltimore, Md., October 2, at the residence of Paymaster William N. Watmough, U. S. N., Rear Admiral JOSEPH H. SANDS, U. S. Navy, on the retired list.

VEDDER.—At New Orleans, La., September 30, N. J. VEDDER, only son of Colonel Nicholas Vedder, U. S. Army, retired.

WALKER.—At Helena, M. T., September 22, EPHRAIM BLAINE WALKER, eldest son of Major Robert C. Walker, U. S. A., retired.

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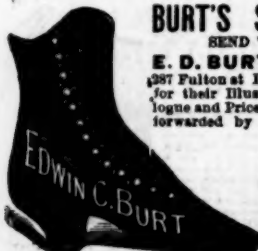
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